Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 14. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1881. WHOLE NO. 898.

WORTLEY BROS.,

Are now Ready for the Heated Term, with a Full Line of

WHITE VESTS,

ALAPACA COATS,

Mohair and Linen Dusters.

We have this Week received Six Cases of

MEN'S BOY'S & CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.

We have also Received a few New Novelties in

LIGHT SUITINGS

—FOR—

Fine Custom Work.

C. S. WORTLEY & BRO.

VERY COMFORTING TO MY CUSTOMERS.

While it is pretty clearly demonstrated that the particular **Spot of earth you occupy will be removed many thousands of miles from its present place** in the Universe, in a few hours, still arrangements have been made whereby the **EMPORIUM** will keep right along with you. You will have to go no further than before to find yourself among the piles of

NEW WALL PAPERS,

Picture Frames, Books, Papers,

And Magazines,

And the **1,001 Things** that can be found in **greater variety** and **lower Prices** than ever before, at the EMPORIUM.

If time is worth saving; if peace of mind worth striving for, and if it is pleasant to have a little money left after every other want has been supplied, then call at the EMPORIUM FIRST, with your list of wants; you will often be surprised to find how nearly every want can be gratified at

THE EMPORIUM.

NEW GROCERY STORE,

3rd DOOR SOUTH OF P. O.

Come and See Goods and Get Cash Prices.

ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH

Or Exchanged for Butter, Eggs and Produce.

Haskin's Bread fresh every day.

☞ ***Don't forget the Place.***

CHARLES ELY.

895

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law. Office, Laible Block, Ypsilanti Mich.

JOHN H. FOX, with FRANKLIN HINCKLEY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Arcade Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

DENTAL.

M. F. FINLEY, D. D. S., DENTAL Rooms over J. Sanders' Clothing Store in Union Block, cor. Congress and Washington streets, Ypsilanti, Mich Anaesthetics administered if desired. 813

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S. DENTIST. Rooms over Dr. H. Van Tuyl's Drug Store, south side of Congress Street, Ypsilanti. All work warranted. N. B.—Nitrous Oride Gas administered.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. C. PARKER, an Eclectic Physician, Surgeon & Obstetrician, corner Elm and Ballard streets, will attend to city and country calls. 886

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

BANKING.

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 800

Opera House.

Tuesday Eve., June 14,

Madam

Florence Rice Knox,

—THE—

RENOWNED CONTRALTO

—IN ONE—

Grand Concert,

ASSISTED BY

Marie Rice Cook, Soprano.

Miss Jessie Pease, Pianist.

Herr Rudolph Speil, Violoncello and Flute.

Mr. Chas. Kimball, Baritone.

F. H. PEASE, Director.

Admission, 50; Gallery, 35.

Tickets at Dodge's.

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO,

165 & 167 Woodward Ave.,

DETROIT,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS OF

Fine Dry Goods.

Order Department.

We shall give special attention to this Department its objects being to enable persons living out of the city to obtain the benefits of **immense Assortments of Goods** to select from the same as if personally purchased at the counters, and receive them at their home at a slight advance for transportation. *Our prices are the same to all and from the one price system we never deviate.* Parties living in the smaller towns, villages, and country frequently want **Finer Goods** than are kept in their immediate locality. We invite all such to send us a letter or postal card, stating what goods you think of buying. Upon its receipt, we will send samples and information. Selections can be made from the samples or their description, and if the Goods received are not perfectly satisfactory they can be returned and the money refunded.

Purchasers will see that this offer compels us to use our best efforts to fill every order correctly. Our facilities as such that we are enabled to execute orders promptly. Our rule being to fill all orders the same day they are received.

The advantageous Express and Postal rates enable persons living at a great distance from the large cities to purchase goods at the lowest prices, and receive them at home at very little additional cost. **We solicit a trial order,** whether large or small, it will receive prompt and careful attention.

Tayler, Woolfenden & Co.

889-2m

☞ Personals and other items of interest in city and country are solicited.

☞ If you don't get your paper, cross the street, to the COMMERCIAL office.

☞ All new annual subscribers and all renewing will receive Dr. Kendall's celebrated illustrated work on the horse and his diseases.

☞ The number or date will tell when your subscription is out, or the time to which it is paid. Be prompt in remitting your subscriptions, and much oblige.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, June 4, 1881.

Honesty wins in the long run.

A. Miner is putting down a sidewalk in front of his residence.

All paid up subscribers to March 1st 1882 are entitled to Dr Kendall's celebrated work on the horse and his diseases.

The note from Mr. Finch last week should have been placed under Stony Creek items.

The officials will be called upon to see that the laws of the state are observed in this city on the 4th.

Not a dollar can be collected for property or merchandize sold to be used for lottery or gift enterprizes by chance.

The building committee of the First Baptist church expect to commence repairing the church in a few days.

Dr. Kendall's book on the *Horse and his Diseases.* We have 300 copies left for distribution to our annual subscribers, not by lot, but by the asking.

The person inviting or enticing another person to purchase a ticket or cirtificate in a gift enterprise, gifts drawn by chance makes himself liable to a fine of $100.

A third printing establishment in this city can only be sustained by illegal and immoral methods. We were satisfied it would come to this.

You don't run any chances of geting 50cts. in cash by subscribing for the COMMERCIAL. You do not have to wait until over 900 persons have drawn to get it.

No one but a thoughtless, reckless, hair brained boy with wayward impulses would venture upon a plain violation of law and subject himself to heavy fine and imprisonment.

Don't overlook our magnificent offer in another column, giving to 1200 subscribers $600 in cash, all treated alike, openly and lawfully. Everybody who subscribes gets 50cts.

The person who aids in the drawing o gifts by chance, nothing but a lottery makes himself liable to a fine not to exceed $2000, and one year in the county jail, or state prison.

We were much amused at the excessive enthusiasm of some parties at the first Fourth of July meeting. The cat is out of the bag. It seems to have been incited by an intended lottery swindle.

No strictly moral or reputable citizen will promote in any way, or be the recipient of a lottery gift and chance prize, small or great. The universal testimony is that money or gain coming in this way burns in the pocket.

People who wish to read the COMMERCIAL should take it and not impose upon their neighbor's pocket and patience by borrowing the paper regularly. Only $1.00 for a trial subsciption for one year, from now, ending July 4th, '82 Chance to do this ends with the coming 4th.

As reported in Augusta items, last week, Mr. J. C. Bemis, well known in the vicinity of Ypsilanti, the past eighteen years as the boss thresher and wood sawyer, has purchased one of E. D. Macpherson's Climax End-shake seperators, manufactured in this city. He has also purchased, of Philo Ferrier & Son, one of their Michigan Motion Threshing safety boiler engines, intending to give his horses a rest, and accomplish more work. Both the thresher and engine are giving good satisfaction. Mr. Bemis believes in building up home manufactories, and in this case will be a gainer by investing his money here.

Our regular subscribers who wish to see the COMMERCIAL prosper, will, we are sure aid us in our Fourth of July boom by honest and legal methods to increase our subscription list to 2000 subscribers. Tell your borrowing neighbor of this Fourth of July gift, that $1.00 will give them the COMMERCIAL on trial one year. There is no discount to the regular subscriber, because the paper is well worth $1.50 per annum.

We are in receipt of the Fort Gratiot Enterprise giving an elaborate account of the marriage of C. E. Busby COMMERCIAL correspondent, a former Ypsilantian to Miss Nellie Curtiss of that city. It was a grand affair. We quote.

A large number of valuable presents expressed practically the favor in which the young couple are held. The floral decorations were tasteful and abundant, and the repast rich and varied. The newly united ones, are happy now in their domicile. May Charley's head be clear, and his hand steady to do his accustomed work, whether in his shop, or with the reporter's quill, and may his worthy consort, with voice and heart cheer him on. No good reason exists why Charlie should not be, at no distant day, a prominent member of the fourth estate.

Tax payers read Rev. Mr. Bourns' discourse in COMMERCIAL this week.

John Van Hoosen would do well to call for a letter addressed to him at Stony Creek.

Prof. Pease's pony did not come. The professor thought he had made a bargain, but the owner backed out.

A party who formerly resided in this city used on the sly to sell lottery tickets. When the proprietor called upon him for the money he refused to pay on the ground that prizes drawn by chance were illegal in this state. Of course the proprietor had no redress.

Read the law of the state for the protection of public morals in another column. No casuistry, no sort of reason or evasion can get around this law. Burke found it so and fled with his enterprise to Canada, where American rascals and rascalities usually resort, to consumate their wicked schemes and imoralities.

A cotemporary publisher finds it necessary in order to sustain himself to resort to illegal and immoral methods. This is a field into which no publisher possessing a particle of principle will enter even if there was no heavy penalty attached, and we do not believe that community at large, at least those who make pretentions to morality will in any way countenance such a fraud. The penalty for advertising a gift enterprise by chance is severe and no respectable publisher in Michigan can be found to do so for love or money.

As noted in the COMMERCIAL a few weeks since, Deubel Bros. have been making extensive repairs in their mill on Cross street. The mill, which has not been running for nearly two weeks, will probably be able to start up the latter part of next week. Four set of stone, with all the accompanying machinery, are being added, making when finished, eleven complete run of stone. This will be the largest mill in the state with but one exception—a Detroit mill. As soon as the upper mill is completed repairs will be begun on the lower mill. One run of stone is to be added with the other improvements.

Appleton's American Cyclopædia with its 33,000 subjects, its 14,000 pages, and the 6,000 magnificent illustrations and maps, elegantly finished in the highest style of art which adorn its pages, places it, beyond question, above all other works of the kind, either European or American, and is so pronounced by savants, scientists and the scholarily men of this country. It is the great educator of the people. This full and complete library stands above all others as an authoritative work of reference, giving the language and literature of all nations, down through the ages, and is wonderfully rich in all things, American in history, biograghy, science, art and invention. This magnificent work is the only one done down to now, and is meeting with a sale commensurate with its great worth. Its pages are baptised with the richest gifts of scholarship. No man in this cultured age can afford to be without it. It can only be procured through the legal representative of the house. A full set delivered on payment of only two vols., the balance in long instatments, without note or interest. We see that Mr. T. E. Gridley, who is highly recommended by the proprietors, is the manager. The Tecumseh *Herald* in an editorial, states that Mr. G. & Son have by their gentlemanly and honorable course there made many fast friends among their best citizens. We say to our citizens, don't delay to secure this library, as the terms are most favorable to the purchaser. All orders directed to T. E. Gridley, at Tecumseh, will receive immediate attention.

DECORATION DAY.

A GRAND IMPROMTU CELEBRATION.

The faculty of the Normal school proposed to observe the day. The question arose, how shall it be made to tell for the object to which the day is designated. Prof. Vromon and Miss Hoppin took the matter in hand in dead earnest. The result, and entirely due to the Normal school, was a capital demonstration, participated in by many of our citizens. Our Normal correspondent gives the details. Rev. Mr. Campbell, who made the closing remarks, expressed in eloquent terms the gratitude of our citizens to the Normal for inaugurating this tribute to our dead. We give the brief, but eloquent speech made by Capt. Clinton Spencer, who by sad experience upon the battle field at Gettysburg, knows all about the horrors of war and the desert of our soldier boys, who died that their country might live.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died at his residence in this city, May 22nd, 1881, Mr. John Woodhull Van Cleve, long an earnest disciple of his Lord and Master, and a tried and faithful officer in this church. At a meeting of the vestry of St. Luke's church, Ypsilanti, Michigan, held May 31, 1881, the following memorial, in reference to the death of one of their number was adopted:

In the wise providence of God, it has pleased Him to take from our midst to "the rest that remains," our brother in Christ. We meet this sad bereavment resigned and submissive, but with deep sorrow over our loss of his presence and the aid of his wise counsel and the loss to this parish of his valuable services over forty years. As a member of its vestry, he has served for that long period, and for many years as one of its wardens. He went home an "old disciple," having "kept the faith" till he "finished his course." This is our comfort over our sad separation, and we pray God that the afflicted family may find the same "oil of joy" in their "spirit of heaviness."

Voted that this minute be placed on the record of the parish, and a copy sent to the afflicted family, and that it also be published in the *Living Church.*

CLINTON SPENCER,
Secretary.

MARRIED.

PLACE—HAVENS—At St. Luke's parsonage, in this city, June 1st, by Rev. John A. Wilson, Mr. DANIEL PLACE to Miss MARY HAVENS, both of this city.

LAFLIN—KYLE.—In Ann Arbor, Mich., by the Rev. W. Hall, rector of St. Andrew's church, Dec. 11th, 1880, MR. IRA B. LAFLIN, of Ypsilanti, and MISS ELLA E. BETH KYLE, of Corunna, Mich.

Both parties are members of the senior class in the literary department of the Normal school, and stand high in the estimation of the faculty. Mr. Laflin has made a good record as a student. Mathematics is his favorite study and it is his intention to prepare himself to fill a chair in that branch. He delivered an oration on the advantages of this study before the school last week which was pronounced the best during the year. Miss Kyle has also made a good record. Success to the happy couple, and to Mr. Laflin in his chosen profession.

DIED.

PATTEE—In this city, May 27th, CLARA ELLA, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs Frank B. Pattee, aged three months and five days.

"A few short months she bloomed near our hearts;
A few short months—else toilsome all and sad;
But that home solace nerved us for our part,
And of the babe we were exceeding glad!

And of the ransom for that baby paid,
So very sweet at times our converse seemed;
That the sure truth of grief a gladness made—
Our little lamb by God's own Lamb redeemed.

THORNTON—In this city, May 28th, 1881, of consumption, MRS. KATIE H. THORNTON, aged 29 years.

Mrs. Thornton was a native of this city, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson, so well known for her philanthrophy and unselfish work in connection with the Home Association of this city. Mrs. T. was a graduate of the Union School (Seminary). While yet a girl she united with the Presbyterian church, and there were few more active in the benevolent work of the church, and especially the missionary department being an officer of the Young Ladies' Mission Circle. August 29, 1876, she was married to Mr. Walter T. Thornton. For about a year and a half she has been in failing health, and it was with painful anxiety that her husband, mother and brother and a large circle of friends saw the bloom of health fade from her cheek and the evident tokens of an early grave. She was cheerful, and while sad at the thought of leaving loved ones, yet felt that for her "to die was gain." The funeral was held at their residence last Tuesday, there being a large attendance. Her pastor, Rev. Mr. Richmond, made appropriate and deeply sympathetic remarks. There is much precious dust lying in Highland cemetery, but rarely has a person of more worth and unselfish devotion been laid away in that favored resting place of the dead, but she is in the brighter world beyond.

In that pure home of tearless joy
Earth's parted friends shall meet,
With smiles of love that never fade,
And blessedness complete:
There, there adieus are sounds unknown;
Death frowns not on that scene,
But life and glorious beauty shine,
Untroubled and serene.

OBITUARY.

HANNAH HISCOCK.

Mrs. Hiscock was born in Moristown, Clinton co., N.Y., Oct. 1807. At the age of seventeen she moved to Ohio, where she remained two years. She then moved to Michigan and settled in the town of Superior, where she continued to reside until about twelve years since, when she came to Ypsilanti. She experienced religion at Dixboro, and received New Testament baptism, though uniting with the Methodist church. On her removal to Ypsilanti she joined the Baptist church, her belief always coinciding with the Baptists. Last Saturday, May 28th, she rode to Ann Arbor, and retired in the evening in her usual health, but she never awakened. She slept. The funeral services were held at her late residence, last Tuesday. The services being conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. H. Scott. A large circle of friends followed her remains to the cemetery. Those who knew sister Hiscock bear testimony to her steadfast faith in her Lord. "She rests with her Lord." COM.

For Additional Local see FourthPage.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Dr. J. L. Palmer's Favorite Prescription cures Founder in Horses and Cattle in from six to ten hours, leaving them in better condition than they were before they were foundered. A valuable remedy for other diseases. Dr. J. L. Palmer, Superior. P. O. address, Ypsilanti. 883-1yr.

You never see any farmer in the awkward position of standing on the Dray bars trying to hold the Shovels of a GORHAM CULTIVATOR in the ground, which is frequently seen now days out in the country where other Cultivators are used. O. E. THOMPSON sells the GORHAM CULTIVATORS. 897.

O. E. THOMPSON is saving freight by hauling with teams from Ann Arbor, a car load of BUCKEYE BINDERS AND MOWERS, coming on the T. & A. A. R. R., from Akron, Ohio. 897

The CASSADAY SULKY PLOW without landside. THOMPSON has sold one to John Rooke, one to Albert Todd of Superior, and one to J. Everett Smith of Ypsilanti. 897

Corn Planters, Corn Planters, Corn Planters, at DRURY & TAYLORS.

Buy a Gale or South Bend Plow of DRURY & TAYLOR

Champion Reapers and Mowers, at
895-6w DRURY & TAYLOR'S.

DRURY & TAYLOR have a Big Stock of Heavy, Shelf and Builders' Hardware. 892

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
The Cheapest, Newest, Largest, and Handsomest Line of Fancy Shirts ever Exhibited in Ypsilanti, at
892 WORTLEY BROS.

Children's Shade Hats just received at MRS. CURTIS'S,
No. 6 Union Block. 888

Mothers make a note of it! Our boys and children's clothing has come at last. WORTLEY BRO. 887

The highest maket price paid for Butter and Eggs in exchange for Goods.
At SCHIMMEL & DRAPER'S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The sixth annual reunion of the Loomis battery was held in Battle Creek at the Southern Michigan hotel. There were over forty of the old boys present, and the good time which was promised was really had.

Mrs. Dyer, who, while under a temporary fit of insanity, shot herself, on the 23d, has since died. From her own deposition, made before she died, there is no question but what she was insane at the time she did the act, as there was no known motive or cause for the act. She had a kind husband, a pleasant family and a comfortable home.

Erastus K. Carrier, an old resident of Flint, died after a protracted illness. He was a drover for many years and was widely known throughout the state.

The mysterious disappearance of the young man Manvel from Comstock, which has caused some excitement, is made solid by the return of the "abducted." He started for the west on his own hook with $6, spent that and stole a ride home at Alpena.

Mr. Ticknor, the village marshal of Gaylord, shot Larkin, a railroad employe, in the breast while arresting him. Ticknor gave himself up. The wound is serious but not fatal.

Ex-mayor Horace Blackman, of Hillsdale, is dead.

Chas. Steele and son were arrested at Battle Creek, and arraigned, charged with the theft of a horse at Bedford village, six miles north of that city.

The planing mill of Moses Howe, in west Bay City, took fire from the furnace. The flames spread rapidly and defied the efforts of the firemen, though the departments of both cities were called out. Surrounding property was greatly endangered as the wind was high, but the fire was confined to the planing mill, which was a total loss. The property destroyed consisted of the mill, dry house, 300 m lumber and all the machinery, making a total loss of about $9,000. Mr. Howe was carrying no insurance and has lost all that he possessed.

Mrs. Henry Traverse dropped dead from heart disease in the store of W. N. Woodsum & Co., of Jackson. The family moved to that city from Canada four years since. She leaves a husband and four children.

Charles H. Vandybogurt, living about five miles southwest of Homer, lost a large new barn, sheep shed, and corn crib containing 200 bushels of corn, some potatoes and about twenty bushels of wheat, by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss, $1,000; insured for $600.

Some interest is taken in the establishment of water works in Adrian, and the question is being agitated quite a bit.

Horse thieves are getting in their work at various points in Lenawee county.

W. H. Reed, an employe of the Peninsular Car Works at Adrian, some time since received severe injuries from a buzz saw. Thursday evening he attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a large dose of carbolic acid, which he had purchased to use upon his hand. His room mate on seeing him drink it realized his intention for the first time and at once hastened for a physician. Reed was found unconscious, but antidotes were administered and Friday morning he was conscious and will probably recover. He is a man of about 30 years of age.

The lumber mill of A. S. Packard of Court Township was burned. Loss $7,000; no insurance.

Geo. H. Crook's residence at Port Sanilac was partially destroyed by fire. Insured.

Simon Jones, John Shephard, John Williams, John Updegrove, Dan O'Neil and John Lillis, six villainous looking tramps, were landed in jail at Berrien Springs charged with committing an indecent assault on an old woman named Zimmerman, who with her husband was working their way to friends in Detroit. The old man and woman were severely bruised by the beasts while committing their devilish work.

P. A. Spicer's wind mill shop at Marshall was destroyed by fire, supposed incendiary. Loss, $8,000 to $10,000. Insured for $5,000.

A sailor on the Cora, of Benton Harbor, named Henry Phillips, fell overboard and was drowned at St. Joseph. The body was recovered.

Col. I. E. Messmore has purchased his partner's interest in the Grand Rapids Daily Democrat. Messmore is now sole proprietor.

Thomas Whittle and Peter Hens of Fenton, were convicted in the circuit court at Flint for selling liquor to persons in the habit of getting intoxicated, and were fined $250.

Two valuable blooded colts owned by J. C. Blake, a noted local horseman of Tekonsha, became frightened while they were being led to pasture by a groom, and making a break ran against a barbed wire fence, receiving injuries which may ruin their prospects for life. One of the animals must have been entangled in the wire, the flesh being completely torn to shreds upon his fore legs above the knee, leaving a cavity upon one in which a man's double fists could be inserted, and exposing the cords and bone.

The millers state convention was held at Kalamazoo and organized a millers' mutual insurance company. Also transacted other business of importance. They adjourned to meet at Grand Rapids, Sept. 9, 1881.

Charles McGregor was seriously if not fatally injured at Cummer & Son's mill, Cadillac May 27, at 6 p. m., being crushed between the log carriage.

The spring fair at Schoolcraft has been quite successful.

A boy named Willie Richmond, twelve years old, was drowned while playing on the logs in Hoyt's mill boom at Saginaw. He was an only son.

Charles A. Richmond, of Saginaw, has sold the Jewell House at Vassar to Detroit parties, who occupy immediately.

Alex. Sundershoom was drowned in a small lake about five miles from White Cloud. When found, his face and head were considerably bruised, causing a suspicion that there had been foul play. An inquest is being held and will probably bring out some points of interest.

A. Williams, of Wright, delivered the first wool clip of the season, at Hudson, ninety-nine fleeces, light and handsome, which were brought by S. K. Boles & Co., at 32 cents a pound.

About 75 tons of freight arrive daily at Ausable by the Detroit and Bay City steamers.

Michigan postmasters appointed during the week ending May 28; E. S. Marsh, Oxford, Oakland county; William Rectenwall, Pittsfield, Washtenaw county; Henry E. Rann, Rann's Mills, Shiawassee county.

Jacob Hunt, 76 years of age, committed suicide at Bedford, Calhoun county, by hanging himself from a beam in the barn. He placed the rope in position, adjusted the noose, stood on a box and jumped off, the rope stretching until his feet touched the floor. He had been suffering somewhat from the infirmities of old age, but his friends can assign no cause for the act.

Decoration day was generally observed throughout the state.

Senator Ferry was taken seriously ill at Fort Wayne on his way home from Washington. He had prompt and excellent medical attention, and will speedily recover, needing only rest and care.

The trial of Homer Andrews, the Wixom robber, has been put over until next term of court in Oakland Co.

Postmasters appointed: James Chase at Trenton; Henry Harper at Crofton; Mrs. Mary E. Tuttle at West Windsor; Nathan Denney at Remus; Jerome H. Fee at Adrian; Julius F. Kinsman at Rogersville.

The Toan will case in the circuit court at Ionia, has been settled.

A soda fountain at St. Joseph's exploded nearly killing one man.

Mrs. Graham, of Berrien Springs, mother of the late Hon. James Graham, was thrown from a carriage, and sustained injuries from which she died in about an hour.

Jas. Lewis was arrested for sodomy and taken into court and examined at Benton Harbor. He failed to get bail and was taken to the county jail. He claims to hail from Milwaukee, and is about 22 years old. He is considered partially insane.

Robert McFadden, a circular sawyer at the Bliss mill, East Saginaw, was killed, having his left leg cut off by being thrown on to the saw.

THE LEGISLATURE.

May 25.—In the senate, the following was passed on third reading: House joint resolution 19, for the relief of Alfred J. West.

House 218, detaching the same to Bay County.

House 376, amending section 3 of the consolidated game laws, section 2095, compiled laws.

Senate 226, amending laws relative to proceedings against debtors by attachment.

Senate joint resolution 21, for an amendment to the Constitution relative to the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court; lost, reconsidered and tabled.

Senate 230, amending laws regarding salaries of State officers.

House 372, to compel steam vessels to provide fire screens for smoke stacks.

Senate 183, to punish truancy; lost.

House 238, for the incorporation of business companies.

House 294, amending laws for the taxation of plank road companies.

House 221, relative to offenses against property.

House 408, repealing acts relative to bounties to volunteers.

House 373, to repeal the Detroit Park act of 1871 were laid on the table.

House 407, reorganizing the military forces.

In the house, petitions and remonstrances were received as follows: Of attorneys and business men of Saginaw County, for the passage of the Howell Compilation bill over the veto of the Governor; of attorneys of Lapeer County, for a compilation of the laws in the constitutional way; against the passage of any bill regulating the practice of medicine and surgery.

May 25.—In the senate the following petitions were received: H. A. Newland, W. M. Johnson and fifty others, of Detroit, for the passage of the Union Depot bill; of Hodges Bros., Addison Mandell and ninety-eight others, for same; also of T. D. Buhl, Campbell & Clark and seventy-one others, for same. The following bills were read a third time and passed: For the relief of indigent scholars attending the Michigan School for the Blind; authorizing Detroit to purchase or condemn certain portions of the Detroit & Saline plank road.

In the house the governor approved of the following acts: Establishing police and fire commissioners in Grand Rapids; to reorganize the Fourteen and to create the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit; amending act relative to schools of Bay City; revising the charter of Allegan; reincorporating Fowlerville; reincorporating Utica. The following passed on third reading: Authorizing suits to be brought against insurance companies in Circuit Courts; making an appropriation for the State Board of Health, to buy instruments and distribute them to correspondents in the various townships of the state; amending the act of 1877 relative to partnership associations; extending the time of completion of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad.

May 26 —The following bill passed on third reading: relative to boards of health and health officers in townships.

In the house, four numerously signed petitions were received for the passage of the Union Depot bill; for the passage of house file 432, for two additional Circuit Judges in Wayne county; memorial of Trustees of Michigan Asylum for the Insane for an additional asylum; also from St. Clair for a recompilation of the laws in the constitutional way.

May 30.—Both houses of the state legislature reassembled. A number of committee reports were presented in each house, but no legislation was completed in either.

May 31.—In the senate the following bills were passed: Amending the charter of the city of Detroit relative to recorder's court; reorganizing the 13th, 19th and 21st judicial circuits and organizing the 28th judicial circuit; regulating plate-glass, accident, steam-boiler and fidelity insurance.

The senate spent its entire afternoon session in committee of the whole in consideration of the Ontonagon and Brule River railroad bill.

The house passed the following bills: Amending section 5237, relative to probate courts; amending laws relative to the inspection of meat in Detroit; amending section 6298, etc., relating to partition; amending laws relative to partition of lands owned by several persons; for issuing new certificates for part-paid lands; amending act relative to the Detroit water works; amending section 1817, relative to support of the poor; repealing sections 6803-04, Compiled Laws; reorganizing Michigan institute for the blind; amending the game laws. Several local and personal bills were also passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A report coming to the President's attention that he had expressed himself to the effect that he would advise the Republicans in the New York legislature to unite and return Conkling and Platt, with the understanding that they should not antagonize the administration, he has characterized the rumor as untrue and ridiculous. No such compromise has been thought of by him.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Charles Keyng, of St. Louis, Mo., who was convicted of murder in the first degree last week, also for a stay of execution, were overruled by the criminal court, after which Judge Buskhard sentenced Keyng to be hanged July 15. Proceedings for an appeal to a higher court now entered by Keyng's counsel.

A horrible murder for money, was committed on Sunday morning at a settlement called Swede Bend, in Iowa. Lars Bouland, an eccentric old man who has lived alone in a hut over 20 years, was the victim. His head was smashed and a corn cob crowded into his mouth to stilfle his cries. The body was found in a ditch near his house by neighbors.

There is a rumor at Washington, that Platt has decided not to be a candidate for re-election to the senate in New York; that he found out that his candidacy was a drawback to Conkling.

The Pittsburg window glass manufacturers have decided to close down one month earlier this season than usual, on account of overproduction. However, it is expected that this will cause an advance in the price of window glass.

The Atlanta, Ga., Board of Health assert that no contagious, infectious or pestilential disease is provailing in that city.

Among a party of emigrants who arrived at Cleveland Wednesday night was a German woman suffering from small-pox. She arrived in New York Monday on the steamer Vandslia. The party stop here, and it is feared others of them have been infected.

At Columbus, O., the jury in the case of William Frizzell, charged with the murder of Williams, at Georgesville, some months ago, disagreed after a long session, and was discharged. The jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

The city of Philadelphia on Thursday filed a bill in equity against the members of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works for negligence, mismanagement and fraud.

In an interview with Messrs. Conking and Arthur, in regard to the stories published concerning the rumored rupture and misunderstanding between them, Conkling said: "There is absolutely no foundation for the story. Nothing has ever occurred which could possibly give the least excuse for inventing such a falsehood. The whole matter is a groundless invention." Vice-President Arthur said: "The whole story is a sheer false fabrication. There have never existed any grounds for even the invention of such story."

One thousand, three hundred Indians left Fort Buford on steamers, guarded by three companies of soldiers, for Fort Yates. This is in accordance with the plan adopted by the War Department for the removal of the Indians to Standing Rock. They are contented and cheerful and go willingly.

A local freight on the Louisville & New Albany Road ran off the track near Chalmers, wrecked fourteen cars and killed Jno. Cook, a brakeman. Two boys stealing a ride had legs broken.

Vice-President Arthur, Conkling and Platt have arrived in New York. When Conkling stepped from the train he walked slowly and sadly along with the appearance of a tired and careworn man. Very soon, however, he apparently became conscious that he was observed by reporters, and he altered his bearing immediately. He began to chat pleasantly with a Tribune reporter, bowing in a smiling way to others, and spoke, in a voice loud enough to be heard by several persons, of his confidence in his re-election. Later in the evening Conkling assured a friend that enough names could have been obtained for a caucus had it been thought advisable to hold one. As to his return to Albany, that was a matter for future decision

Fruit prospects in Indiana and Kentucky are reported as encouraging.

Charles Kahlo, of Indiana, has been appointed consul-general at Berlin.

The Albany Express (Conkling organ abandons all hope of a Republican caucus.

General Stephen A. Hurlbut has accepted the mission to Peru, and will sail from New York on the 20th of June.

Tammany declares against any alliance by the Democrats in the New York legislature with either the Conkling or the anti-Conkling Republicans.

It is announced from Washington that the subordinate officials of the treasury department, against whom grave charges of irregularities and thieving have been made, are to be supended pending investigation.

Decoration day was very generally celebrated. At Gettysburg, the Hon. Julius C. Burrows was the orator; at Washington, the Hon. M. Dunnell of Minnesota; at New York, the Rev. William Haskill; at Philadelphia, Gen. Harry H. Bingham; at Cincinnati, Gen. R. R. Dawes of Marietta; at Columbus, Gen. T. E. Powell of Delaware: at Toledo, S. Meyer of Cleveland; and at Memphis, Judge James O. Pierce.

The claim of the United States against Great Britain for damages for outrages inflicted by a Canadian mob upon American fishermen at Fortune bay, N. F., and Aspee bay, Cape Breton, has been settled by the latter by the payment of £15,000. The amount originally claimed by the United States was $103,000.

Henry Ward Beecher has been interviewed by the Nashville correspondent of the Louisville Journal, and, according to the report, makes some very sharp comments on the New York situation.

An accident on the Pennsylvania railroad near Trenton, N. J., resulted in the death of two persons and the serious injury of many others.

Base Ball—Worcesters, 8, Detroits 4.

Mrs. Garfield is rapidly getting well.

The Chicago, Pekin and Northwestern railroad was sold under a mortgage for $750,000.

Further testimony was taken at Washington in the Christiancy divorce case.

Troops are being concentrated in the vicinity of the Ute reservation in Colorado, to be used in transferring the Utes to their new reservation, should force be necessary.

The "civil service reform association of Missouri" has been organized in St. Louis by prominent citizens.

Ex-Senator Dorsey, of star route fame, is reported to be sick at his house in Washington, being overcome by the star route exposures.

A judgment of $300,000 against the United States, in favor of Bedloe, Noblum & Co., has been set aside by the court of claims on account of fraud.

President Garfield will attend the exercises of the naval academy, June 10, and the commencement exercises of Williams college, July 4, 5 and 6.

The audacious attempt of the Union Pacific railroad company to force the government to pay additional compensation for carrying mails has been overruled by the court of claims.

A reduction of the clerical force of the departments at Washington is anticipated, and there is much anxiety among those who lose their places.

The Philadelphia coal monopolists, with one exception, have agreed to cut down the production of coal by working only alternate weeks. This will put money in the pockets of the monopolists, raise the price of coal over the whole country, and keep the miners on starvation wages.

FOREIGN.

Herr Most, publisher of the London Freiheit, has been found guilty of the charge of inciting to murder. Sentence was deferred.

The tide of emigration from the south of Ireland is steadily decreasing. There was a decrease of 45 per cent. in April, compared with the corresponding month last year. The returns of the present month so far show a decrease of 25 per cent.

The government states that a manufactory for explosives and bombs has been discovered at Monhouge, in the department of the Seine, and that two persons named Ivanoff and Flovowetz have been arrested, also another whose name is unknown.

The Bulgarian government arrested ex-Minister Karaveloff, and proclaimed martial law in Rutschuk, Widden and Tirnovia.

Defalcations amounting to 80,000 drachms have been discovered in the Greek treasury. Several persons have been arrested for complicity.

A young girl, Sarah Jane Potter, while walking on the railroad track near St. Catherines, was waylaid by six ruffians, bound with ropes and outraged. She died in a hospital the next morning.

The Grant contract was approved by the Mexican senate. Grant and Eads leave for the United States.

Princess Louise, acting under advice of physicians, has postponed her departure from England to a later date than July.

The noted brigand Nico has captured a rich land owner at Vadina, in Roumelia, and demands £6,000 for his ransom.

The Budget committee of the chamber of deputies report that the cost of the Tunis expedition will not exceed 14,000,000 francs.

A new coin is being struck in France for presentation to the monetary conference on its reassembling. It is composed of gold and silver in equal proportion, and is to circulate as a five franc piece.

The report of the premature accouchement of Hessy Helfmann is officially denied.

Admiral Lessoffsky, commanding the Russian squadron in the Pacific, has been ordered to return to St. Petersburg.

At Madrid Friday there was a grand historical pageant in honor of Calderon, the chief feature being four gorgeously decorated coaches. The procession marched through a large part of the city. Crowns were placed at the foot of the statue of Calderon.

A Bucharest dispatch says: Despite the measures to prevent the immigration of Russian Jews, they are entering Moldavia in great numbers.

The arbitration of the United States between Venezuela add her French creditors has been accepted.

Count Francois Xavier de Cassabianco, the French statesman, is dead.

The Greek government has decided to ratify the convention with Turkey without consulting the Chambers.

A herdsman named Moore, recently arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Wheeler, and subsequently released, was arrested Saturday on a steamer bound for America.

In a riot at Michellstown, Ireland, Mr. Easton, magistrate, was struck by a stone. The intervention of the clergy alone prevented a murderous outbreak.

In his address at Cahors, at the unveiling of a soldiers' monument, Friday, Gambetta declared that the Republic desired order and peace. In his speech he highly eulogized President Grevy.

The sultan of Turkey threatens to remove the bey of Tunis unless he renounces France and acknowledges the suzerainty of the sultan.

In the British house of commons, the under secretary said that France admitted and apologized for the searching of a British schooner at Tunis.

The proposed meeting at Hyde Park, Sunday, to protest against the arrests in Ireland, was postponed.

It is reported that Mr. Childers, British secretary for war, is to be made chancellor of the exchequer.

Orders for the immediate evacuation of the Pisheen valley, Afganistan, have been issued by the British government.

The stubborn resistance of the Hamburg legislature and of the reichstag has induced Bismarck to abandon his scheme to force Hamburg into the Zollverein, and it remains a free post with its territory somewhat reduced.

A quarrel between the two houses of the Danish diet seems to forebode its dissolution.

Dispatches from South Africa insist that there are many disturbances in the Transvaal.

The citizens of London, Ont., have reconsidered the proposition for a monument to the victims of the Victoria, and decided to use their money for a permanent relief fund for the destitute relatives of the lost. This is sensible action. Queen Victoria expresses her sorrow and her sympathy with the bereaved families.

At a meeting of English holders of "confederate" bonds in London, a faint hope was expressed that, though the holders of these bonds had no legal claim on the United States, something might be done by friendly appeals.

The London Times intimates that the government is seriously considering the absolute suppression of the land league,—If suppressed, the land league proposes to turn the management over to the ladies' land league.

Lord Salisbury denies that he ever said that the house of lords would reject the land bill.

The ministers of war and finance in the new Italian cabinet have resigned.

In the French chamber of deputies, M. Barodet's motion for a revision of the constitution was defeated, after debate, by a vote of 186 to 254.

M. Seguin, a correspondent of the Paris Telegraph, was murdered by Arabs at Beja, Tunis, Saturday last. The murderers have been shot.

The Greek government has signed an agreement with M. de Lesseps for a canal across the isthmus of Corinth.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—City pastry brands. $5 25 @ 5 80
Minnesota patents.. 7 25 @ 8 00
Low grades..... 3 00 @ 3 75
Rye..... 5 00 @ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 white.....$1 08¼@ 1 08⅝
Seller April..... 1 08⅛@
Seller May..... 1 08⅛@ 1 08½
Seller June..... 1 08 @ 1 08½
Seller July..... 1 09 @
No. 2 white..... 1 06⅛@
No. 2 red..... 1 12 @ 1 12½
BARLEY—Canadian, 1 90@2 25 per 100 lbs. State, 1 50@1 90.
BEANS—Unpicked, 1$@1 50 per bush, picked 2 05@2 30
CORN—49½ to 49¾c per bu.
OATS—38 to 41c per bu.
RYE—65 to 75c per bu.
APPLES—$1 50 to 2 25 per bbl.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 23 to 24.
CHEESE—14 to 15c per lb.
DRIED APPLES—4 cts. per lb.
EGGS—Fresh 14 cts.
HAY—Choice timothy $18 to 20.
HONEY—Comb, 14 to 16cts.
MAPLE SUGAR—10@11c.
HOPS—18 to 20c per pound.
POTATOES—Early Rose, 65c. Peach Blows 70c per bu.
PROVISIONS — Pork mess $16 to 18. Lard, 10¼ to 10½; hams, 10c; shoulders, 6½ to 7c bacon, 10½c; extra mess beef, $11 00 to 11 50 per bbl; dried beef, 10 to 13c
SALT—1 05 to 1 12 per bbl.
SEED—Clover, 4 50 to 4 90 per per bu; timothy 60 to 2
SWEET POTATOES—$3 75 per bbl.
TALLOW—6½c per pound.
VEGETABLES—Billing rates are about as follows: Cabbages, $2 25@2 50; parsnips $1 75; turnips, $1 50; rutabagas, $1 25; carrots, $1 50; onions, $3 75@4 00 per bbl, $2 per crate for new Spanish, and $3 50@3 75 for Bermudas.
WOOD—$2 75 to $5 per cord

The Tent Caterpillar.

This dire marauder of the fruit garden, can be readily destroyed as follows: Take a strip of cotton or linen cloth, wind it upon the end of a stick and saturate it with kerosene oil; then ignite it and hold it just beneath the "nest," so that the flames will ascend into it. Hold it there for about two seconds, and then withdraw it for about as long, and so keep repeating the operation as long as any of the worms wiggle or otherwise show signs of life. This manner of cremation will wither and discolor the leaves that come in contact with the flames, but will not kill the branches if subjected to the flames no longer than two seconds at a time. Never use the same mop twice, as a spark may be lurking in it, and in applying the oil may result in something serious.

BEE PLANT.—Some of the descriptions of this plant—Cleome integrifolia—hardly do it justice as a honey-producer. It grows to the height of four or five feet, with hard, woody fibres like mustard, often measuring more than one inch in diameter. The seeds are borne in pods much the size and appearance of the black mustard. It blooms early in the spring, and continues in bloom until frost. As the season advances the spikes of the beautiful flowers continue to grow in length, with seeds and flowers in all stages of growth from the full pods to the new-opening bloom. The leaves throw off a very offensive odor when handled. As a honey producing plant it is second to no other. In our apiary we have forty colonies of bees, and although we are located among vegetable and fruit gardens our bees prefer this plant to all others. It is not troublesome in cultivated grounds, but prefers the roadside or waste places. We value it highly, and without doubt it is worthy the attention of bee-keepers.

"What," said a Sunday-school teacher, "is that invincible power that prevents the wicked man from sleeping and causes him to toss about upon his pillow, and what should he do to enjoy that peace which passeth all understanding?" Sew up the hole in the mosquito bar," was the prompt answer from the bad boy at the foot of the class.

It now turns out that a smaller acreage of wheat has been planted in England than was anticipated at the beginning of the year, the heavy storms and floods of January delaying, if not actually preventing wheat sowing in many districts.

MOTHERS TAKE WARNING.—Thousands die anually from Croup. A bottle of Dr. Derby's Croup Mixture will cure the worst case. It is the king of all Cough Mixtures. No family should be without it. For sale and warranted by FRED. F. INGRAM. 890 1y

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti. 859-1y

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. 866y

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and throat diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **voice**. Sold at 25 cts. a box everywhere. 866y

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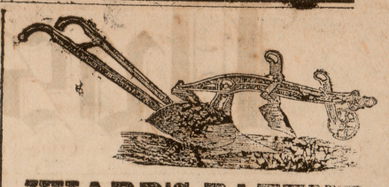

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One Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster, costing 25 cents is far superior to every other electrical appliance before the public. They instantly relieve Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Malaria Fever and Ague, and Kidney and Urinary Difficulties, and may be worn over the pit of the stomach, over the kidneys, or any affected part. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass. 898-4w

THE FARM.

The Clydesdale Breed of Horses.

The Clydesdale horse is of a formation well suited for town work. Excellent as this breed is considered for agricultural purposes it is a draught horse on the streets of the city that its merits are most fully appreciated. A recent English writer states: The true success of horses which stand a lot of heavy work lies in their general evenness, strong points only serving to strain the weaker ones. Put eight men into a boat without a coxswain and it would soon be found that the stronger side pulled the weaker side right around. But our Clydesdale horse has a pastern suited for his work. Watch its elasticity and the power it confers. The fore-leg gradually straightens from the elbow; the heel of the foot sinks and with his heavy speed he gets a parting shove, as it were, for the next stride. If the observer wishes to see the difference let him watch the action of the horse with short upright pasterns. No spring, no forward dash. The fore-legs seem to act merely as props, and his onward power comes entirely from the hinder end. He gathers little or no way as the other does by his sharp, forward, elastic movement, and, worse than all, the feet are not suited for the streets; side bones are developed, or some other disease peculiar to the foot, which soon renders him completely unfit for the street-contractor's purposes. No doubt he might jog along comfortably for years and take his side of the plow, and farmers might condone his fault a little on this account, but the breeder of Clydesdales for the market would not have anything to do with such a horse.

Passing from front to rear, our Clydesdale horse had a short, straight back and a well-sprung rib, but it finishes up a little short, and possibly this defect would stand heavily against him in the south. Still his carcass is quite big enough to carry, and if he feeds well the defect can be overlooked, though the Clydesdale horse could be much improved in the body. Judging by strong points is also accountable for this defect, for the Scotch breeder, in his enthusiasm for feet and pasterns, is apt to overlook the body altogether.

The Clydesdale horse is of indomitable courage, will draw in all situations, and every time, unless spoiled by improper usage. They are never seen to balk. They are generally fast walkers, specimens having been known to walk four miles an hour with a load of a ton and a half, as a regular gait. The lighter kinds are not despisable saddle horses for any one that can ride a trotting horse. A correspondent states he has trotted one on a turnpike road fourteen miles inside of an hour; this was an exceptional case, but they would be valuable to the farmer, being well adapted for all kinds of work, and would make a desirable horse for the carryall, making good time with a load of five or six persons in the vehicle. He is no doubt a capital horse over short journeys with heavy loads, and will last a long time at such work, if regularly fed and otherwise well taken care of.

Jersey Cattle.

The Jerseys were among the first importations of foreign cattle designed to improve the native stock. In 1815 there was owned by Reuben Haines, of Germantown, Penn., an imported Alderney cow, but the first imported Jersey cows were called Alderney because of that island being nearer to Great Britain than the island of Jersey. The vessels clearing from the latter place were entered at the ports of England as from Alderney, and the stock was called Alderney though it came from the island of Jersey. The importations were few until after the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture sent by Mr. Thomas Motley, Jr., direct to the island of Jersey, where he purchased one cow, two heifers and one bull. Since then the Jerseys have been known by their true name. As milkers and butter-makers their qualities have been largely developed in this country, until they now excel those on their native island. A few years ago about eight quarts of milk was the standard product per day and three hundred pounds of butter from one cow, in a year, was considered fabulous by many of our old farmers. Since then there have been cows of this breed which have produced from 500 to 600 pounds, and one has gone as high as 705 pounds in a year. As milk producers they yield larger quantities than they were at first credited with. It is not at all uncommon for a heifer on her first calf to give eight quarts per day, and some cows have given sixteen and seventeen quarts per day. But the great benefit derived from this breed has been in crossing it upon the native stock. A Jersey grade not unfrequently gives as much butter as the pure breed, and for all purposes in the dairy is as valuable, and yet the stock from the grade is not considered nearly so valuable because of the uncertainty of its qualities. We have seen grade Jerseys giving twenty quarts of milk per day, and have noted some crosses of the Jersey and the Ayrshire which gave large quantities of milk. They have also been crossed with the Holstein, and some excellent milk cows have been the result. But it is a matter of doubt whether it is advisable to cross two thoroughbreds. If there was a certainty that the qualities of the two would be equally blended, then we could produce just the cow we wanted; but if in crossing with the Holstein we produce a cow which would give no more milk than the Jersey, and no richer in butter than the Holstein, then we could not have a poorer cow, and this would be as likely to be the case as the other. The native stock having no fixed or prominent characteristics, we are sure to have the qualities of the thoroughbred animal distinctly impressed upon the grade. And, in consequence, no better breed can be found for improving the native animal, where butter is the leading object of the dairy. Mr. Fiske of Deerfield, who carried off the leading prizes for butter at the Greenfield exhibition last winter, did it with two Jersey grades and one thoroughbred. If a farmer with a herd of natives should commence to cross, with the Jerseys, changing his bull about every two or three years, he would soon have a herd in every feature equal to the thoroughbred and in every respect as capable of transmitting their qualities to their progeny.—*American Cultivator.*

Summer Packing.

The packing of hogs at different summer packing points makes steady progress. The prices being paid for hogs are sufficiently remunerative to draw supplies from the hands of producers on a very liberal scale. Since the first of March last, and up to the present time, the increase has been over 1,500,000 as compared with the corresponding time last year. For the last two or three weeks the receipts of hogs at all the packing points in the aggregate have been just about the same as at the corresponding time last year; from this it is argued by some parties that the supply of marketable hogs in this country has been—must have been—well exhausted, and that, as a consequence, we must expect to see a comparatively light supply of hogs in all the markets for the remainder of the year. But time alone can tell how this is to be, as we have stated before, we expect to see plenty of hogs for a good many months to come, and we expect to see good prices paid for them, too. There may, and probably will, during the coming packing season, be some decline from the range of prices that is now current for hogs. During the past summer strong prices have been paid for hogs, and correspondingly strong prices have in a general way been paid for hog product, but in the latter deal the demand within the past week or two has rather fallen off, dealers being apparently disposed to wait for the opening of the regular packing season. At the present time there is a difference of $5.00 and upwards per barrel between the price of October and November mess pork; this makes it plainly apparent that the October deal for hog product is a manipulated one and the trading throughout October is likely to be confined to the filling of contracts and some small orders for consumption. The receipts of hogs here last week were 87,824 against 80,420 for the previous week and 107,963 for the corresponding week last year.

Hints to Bee Keepers.

The last half of April was very favorable for bees. It was astonishing how much pollen was carried in during warm, moist days. As there are but few bees in this locality, besides our own, we fed them diluted honey in the open air, and we never saw them build up faster at this time of the year. The shade trees of this city, such as cottonwood, box elder, soft and silver-leafed maples, hummed with the music of busy workers

As soon as a hive becomes populous, it would be better to remove frames of hatching brood, and give them to weaker colonies than to put on surplus boxes. Frames containing worker combs should be put in place of removed brood, and some apiarists claim that it is best not to separate brood combs, but to place these empty frames at the side instead of the center of the brood nest. Bee-keeping is a knowledge of small items, and good judgment must be exercised in the practice of it. Thus in building up weak colonies, at the expense of the strong, if we are not very careful we will soon have the best ones in the same condition that the poor ones were formerly; but if hatching brood is taken away no faster than the strong one can bear, and the colony is stimulated with feed, the apiary will be benefited by the exchange. A good way to feed during stormy weather is to uncap frames of sealed honey, and put it in the place of empty comb.

During seed time remember the winged stock, and put in a tid-bit for them. Sweet clover, mignonette, borage, mustard, etc., will bring quick returns, and when setting out trees, do not forget the linden.

HORRIBLE IF TRUE.—The N. Y. Evening Telegram prints the following from Paris: On the strength of a letter from St. Petersburg the Intransigeant announces that at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., just four days after the birth of her child, Hessy Helfmann, whom everybody has supposed to be alive and awaiting the pleasure of Alexander, was hanged in prison. It is said that she had been tortured daily in the most fiendish manner to wring confession from her. Night after night she was awakened and warned that her hour was near. For several days in succession she was literally strung up and cut down only just in time to prevent expiring. On the morning of the 16th the hanging process is said to have lasted a little too long, and when Hessy was cut down it was discovered that she was strangled to death." The Intransigeant adds that the indignation and excitement in St. Petersburg are immense. Troops have been forbidden their barracks on any pretext and a revolution seems to be anticipated.

The man who knows the most is not an owing. Man is like a carpet when he is kept down by tax. Man is like a pin; the size of the head does not indicate how sharp and pointed he may be.—*Whitehall Times.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

By heating tea or coffee before the water is added the infusion will be stronger and more fragrant.

A bed that has been made up a week or more is not fit to sleep in, as moisture gathers which often proves fatal to persons sleeping in the bed.

The yellow stain made by the oil used on sewing machines can be removed if, before washing in soapsuds, you rub the spot carefully with a bit of cloth wet with ammonia.

Bread or rolls that are very stale may be made quite fresh for an hour or two by dipping them into milk and leaving them in a brisk oven "till quite hot through." They must be eaten at once, however, for when cold they will be as stale as ever.

Brush smoky walls with a broom, then wash them over with strong pearlash water, and immediately rinse them with clean water before the pearlash is dry. When dry, give the walls a thin coat of freshly slacked lime, containing a liberal proportion of alum dissolved in hot water.

Snow Pudding: Take five eggs; divide yolks from whites; beat whites to a stiff froth; place one quart of milk on the range; when at boiling point add sugar to taste, one vanilla bean or one stick of cinnamon; powdered sugar; and drop them in the hot milk; leave in long enough to scald them while you whisk them into small flakes; take a skimmer and take out the flakes and let them cool on a dish; add yolks to milk with a teaspoon of corn-starch dissolved in water; when cool add the flakes and serve.

After breakfast, wash the dishes in clean hot water and soap, first washing the glass, which wipe perfectly dry with a clean soft towel; then the silver, next the cups, saucers, pitchers; then the plates and other china dishes. All but the glass and silver ware should be rinsed in clean hot water. As soon as the dishes are finished and put away, wash the cooking dishes, being as careful to have clean water and towels for them as for the china, and washing, rinsing and wiping them as carefully. The tins and iron pans should be wiped with a dry towel, and then put on the hearth to dry perfectly, as they rust very easily and quickly. Pots, kettles and fry pans should be put into the pan of hot water, and the outsides should be washed as carefully as the insides. Unless the water is very hard, there is no need of putting soda into the water for cleaning kitchen dishes, any more than for glass or silver. The wire dish-cloth helps wonderfully in cleaning cooking dishes, and does not scratch them. Using very coarse sand to scour with scratches the tin off in places, and then the dishes soon begin to rust. Wood ashes, for this reason, are better than sand.

A lady now distinguished by her position in society wrote to her husband ten years ago: "I am glad to tell that, out of all the toil and disappointments of the summer just ended, I have risen up to a victory; that the silence of thought since you have been away has won for my spirit a triumph. I read something like this the other day: 'There is no healthy thought without labor, and thought makes the laborer happy.' Perhaps this is the way I have been able to climb up higher. It came to me one morning when I was making bread. I said to myself: 'Here I am, compelled by an inevitable necessity to make our bread this summer. Why not consider it a pleasant occupation and make it so by trying to see what perfect bread I can make?' It seemed like an inspiration, and the whole of life grew brighter. The very sunshine seemed flowing down through my spirit into the white loaves, and now I believe my table is furnished with better bread than ever before."

Dr. Whitlock tells us of a narrow escape which his father-in-law, Murdock McKenzie, who lives in San Bernardino, Cal., recently had. Mr. McKenzie owns a young bull, a gentle enough animal ordinarily, and being in the pasture where the bull with other stock is confined. the worthy gentleman was taking time by the forelock, as it were, by pulling cockle-burs from the shaggy front of the bull, which submitted quietly to the opperation. But just as soon as Mr. McKenzie returned to leave him, the animal made a headlong rush for him, knocking him senseless to the earth, where he lay for the time senseless, the bull endeavoring unsuccessfully to gore him as he he lay prostrate. Now comes the strangest part of the incident: About one hundred yards distant from where McKenzie was engaged with the bull a favorite mare and pet colt were quietly feeding, but no sooner was the worthy gentleman struck by the vicious animal than both mare and colt were observed flying to his rescue with the speed of the wind, and charging upon the bull drove him away with hoof and teeth, thus enabling Mr. McKenzie, who had recovered his senses in the meantime, to stagger to the fence and climb out of danger. His first recollection, however, after being struck, was of the colt rubbing its nose upon his face, as much as to say: I'm very sorry, but we hurried up as fast as we could.

A flock of sheep, like the more popular form of "securities," yields a semi-annual return to the fortunate holder. During the spring months he clips his fleecy coupons, while a thousand woolen manufacturers stand ready to cash them at sight. A few months later another handsome "return" is made, as the lamb crop is turned into money, or passed to the account of "capital stock." And so on—constantly augmenting, steadily paying. But here the comparison ceases. The sheep adds to the wealth of the world—while the bond but takes from one man to add to the wealth of another.

That Blesesd Baby.

Miss Una C. Pearson, infant daughter of John and Ella Pearson, bears her honors gracefully of being the first child born in Durango. The happy event occurred on Jan. 31, 1881. We have noticed an unusual number of people going in the direction of the young lady's domicile for a few days past—frontiersmen who probably had not seen an infant for twenty years; old miners, who would part with their last nugget for a glmpse of the fragile bit of humanity; prominent business men, teamsters, doctors, lawyers, and women, all wended their way to see the new arrival. One old miner from Silverton presented the little curiosity with a bag of gold-dust. McFadden & Son gave a deed for a town lot on Second street; Mr. Luttrell followed suit with a corner lot on the boulevard; Mr. Creek sent over four tons of coal; Newman Chestnut & Stevens made the little one's heart glad with a dozen bottles of soothing syrup, and John Taylor, Jr., followed with a soft hair brush, while Griffin & Carpenter sent in a rubber ring and a box of safety pins, Mr. and Mrs. Diamond gave the baby their little cross dog Prince to play with when she gets old enough. Robertson & Rowley, as soon as they heard the news, went to work making a baby carriage. Ed. Schiffer wanted to give away his baby steam engine, but it makes such a big racket that it would keep the little one awake; so instead, he prsented a receipt for a post office box. The Record put her name down for a years subscription to the daily and weekly gratis. Finch, of the Nose Paint, thought his goods were to strong, so he bought a powder box as his offering, for face paint. Dr. Cowan of the Windsor, gave a box of toothpicks; that's about as much as a batchelor knows about babies. Baldwin, the shoemaker, tried to take her measure for a pair of shoes, but his lasts were all too small. Jutices Flagler and Craig, and ex-Justice De Mattes, of Leadville, made a call in a body, and took depositions that she really was the first-born. Mr. Eldridge, of Leadville, presented a quilt. Meyers (another old batchelor) of Meyers & West, brought up a pony with a side-saddle for the young lady to take a horseback ride Other and various things too numerous to mention were offered at the shrine of the first-born, and, take it all in all, no other baby ever received such a rousing welcome as this one in the glorious climate of Durango.—*Durango (Col) Herald.*

Cured of Swearing.

In "Quaker Anecdotes," edited by Richard Pike, there is a pretty story of a certain "Friend Hopper," who once had a man named Kane brought before the magistrate and fined for blasphemy. He did not see the man again for a long time; but twenty years afterwards, when he was standing at his door, Kane passed by. The Friend's heart was touched by his appearance, for he looked old, feeble and poor. He stepped out, shook hands with him and said, in kindly tones:

"Dost thou remember me, and how I caused thee to be fined for swearing?"

"Yes, indeed, I do," he replied; "I remember how many dollars I paid, as well as if it were but yesterday."

"Did it do thee any good?" inquired Friend Hopper.

"Never a bit," answered he. "It only made me mad to have my money taken from me."

The poor man was invited to walk into the house. The interest was calculated on the fine, and every cent repaid to him. "I meant it for thy good, and am sorry that I provoked thee." Kane's countenance changed at once, and tears began to flow. He took the money with many thanks, and was never again heard to swear.

Did you ever hear two married women take leave of each other at the gate on a mild evening? This is how they do it:

"Good-by!"

"Good-by! Come down and see me soon."

"I will. Good-by!"

"Good-by! Don't forget to come soon."

"No, I won't. Don't you forget to come up."

"I won't. Be sure and bring Sarah Jane with you next time."

"I will. I'd have brought her up this time, but she wasn't very well. She wanted to come awfully."

"Did she now? That was too bad! Be sure and bring her next time."

"I will; and you be sure and bring the baby."

"I will. I forgot to tell you that he's cut another tooth."

"You don't say so! How many has he now?"

"Five. It makes him awfully cross."

"I dare say it does, this hot weather. Well, good-by! Don't forget to come down."

"No, I won't. Don't you forget to come up. Good-by!"

And they separate.

"Can a man see without eyes?" asked the professor. "Yes, sir," was the prompt answer. "Pray, sir, how do you make that out?" cried the astonished professor. "He can see with one, sir," replied the ready witted youth, and the whole class shouted with delight at his triumph over metaphysics.

"And did your late husband die in the hope of a blessed immortality, Sister Wiggins?" inquired the new minister, who was making his first call on a fair widow of his congregation. "Bless you! no," was the mournful response. "He died in Chicago."

Custer's Fight.

Wood Mountain Correspondence Toronto Globe.

In a recent interview with Major Crozier, Sitting Bull said: During the summer previous to the one in which Custer attacked us, he sent a letter to me telling me that if I did not go to an agency he would fight me, and I sent word back to him by his messenger that I did not want to fight, but only to be left alone. I told him at the same time that if he wanted to fight that he should go and fight those Indians who wanted to fight him. Custer then sent word again (this was in the winter), "**You would not take my former offer, now I am going to fight you this winter." I sent word back and said just what I had said before, that I did not want to fight, and only wanted to be left alone, and that my camp was the only one that had not fought against him.

Custer again sent a message, "I am fitting up my wagons and soldiers, and am determined to fight against you in the spring." I thought that I would try him again, and sent him a message, saying I did not want to fight; that I wanted first of all to go to the British territory, and after I had been there and came back, if he still wanted to fight me, that I would fight then. Custer sent back word and said:

"I will fight you in eight days."

I then saw it was no use, that I would have to fight so I sent him word back, "All right; get your men mounted, and I will get all my men mounted; we will have a fight; the Great Spirit will look on, and the side that is in the wrong will be defeated."

I began to get ready, and sent twenty young men to watch for the soldiers. Five soon came back with word that Custer was coming. The other fifteen stopped to watch his movements. When Custer was quite close ten young men came in. When he had advanced still closer two more of them came in, leaving three still to watch the troops. We had got up a medicine dance for war in the camp, and just as it was coming to an end two of the young men who had stopped out came in with the word that Custer and the troops were very close, and would be upon the camp in the morning. That night we all got ready for the battle. My young men all buckled on their ammunition belts and we were busy putting strong sticks in our "coup sticks." Early at sunrise two young men who had been out a short way on the prairie came to me and told me that from the top of a high butte they had seen the troops advancing in two divisions. I then had all the horses driven into the camp and coralled between the lodges. About noon the troops came up and at once rushed upon the camp. They charged in two separate divisions—one at the upper end, whilst the other division charged about the middle of the camp. The latter division struck the camp in the center, of the 250 lodges of the Uncapapa Sioux, and close to the door of my own lodge. At the time that the troops charged I was making medicine for the Great Spirit to help us and fight upon our own side, and as I heard the noise and knew what it was I came out. When I had got to the outside of my lodge I noticed that this division had stopped suddenly close to the outer side of the Uncapapa camp, and then they sounded a bugle and the troops fired into the camp. (Here Sitting Bull made a peculiar noise with his mouth and clapping his hands together, to imitate the firing of the soldiers.)

I at once set my wife upon my best horse, pst my war bonnet on her head and told her to run away with the rest of the women. She did so, but in her hurry forgot to take the baby (a girl); after she had gone a little way she thought of the child and came back for it. I gave the child to her and she went off again.

I now put a flag upon a lodge, and lifting it as high as I could, I shouted out as loud as I was able to my own men, "I am Sitting Bull, follow me."

I then rushed at the head of them up to the place where I thought Custer was, and just as we got close up to the troops they fired again. (Here Bull again imitated for some length of time the firing of the troops.) When I saw that the soldiers fired from their saddles and did but little damage to us, I ordered all my men to rush through their ranks and break them, which they did, but failed to break the ranks, although we suffered as little damage as before. I then shouted to them to try again, and putting myself at the head of my men we went at them again. This time, although the soldiers were keeping up a rapid firing (from their horses), we knocked away a whole corner and killed a great many, though I had only one man killed. After this we charged the same way several times and kept driving them back for about half a mile, killing them very fast. After forcing them back, there only remained five soldiers of this division and the interpreter alive, and I told my men to let them live. Then the interpreter, the man that the Indians called "The White," called out in Sioux and said: "Custer is not in this division, he is in the other." I then ordered all my men to come on and attack the other division. They did so, and followed me. The soldiers of this division fired on us as we got within range, but did us little harm. When we had got quite close, and we were just going to charge them, a great storm broke right over us; the lightning was fearful, and struck a lot of the soldiers and horses, killing them instantly. I then called out to my men to charge the troops and shouted out: "The Great Spirit is on our side; look how he is striking the soldiers down!" My men saw this, and they all rushed upon the troops who were mixed up a good deal. About forty of the soldiers had been dismounted by the lightning killing and frightning their horses, and these men were soon trampled to death. It was just at thi time that we charged them, and we easily knocked them off their horses, and then killed them with our "coup sticks."

In this way we killed all this division with the exception of a few who tried to get away, but were killed by the Sioux before they could get very far. All through the battle the soldiers fired very wild and only killed 25 Sioux. I did not recognize Gen. Custer in the fight, but only thought I did, but I could not be certain about it. I believe Custer was killed in the first attack, as we found his body, or what all the Indians thought was Custer's body, about the place it was made. I do not think there is any truth in the report that he shot himself. I saw two soldiers shoot themselves. The Sioux were following them, and in a few moments would have caught them, but they shot themselves with their pistols in the head. The body which all the Indians said was Custer's had its hair cut short. There were 709 Americans killed. We counted them by putting a stick upon each body, and then taking the sticks up again and counting them. We counted 707 carbines. Two might have fallen into the creek.

When Bull had concluded the foregoing account of the battle, he turned to Maj. Crozier and said: "There, I have fought the battle all over again to you, and this I have never done since the time I fought it out in earnest with Gen. Custer."

Cuticura

Itching and Scaly Diseases, Scrofulous Humors, Ulcers, Old Sores and Mercural Affections cured when all other human agencies fail.

There is no human agency can so speedily, permanently and economically cleanse the Blood, clear the Complexion and Skin, restore the Hair and cure every Species of Itching, Scaly and Scrofulous Humors of the Skin, Scalp and Blood as the Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, Cuticura Soap, an exquisite, Toilet, Bath and Nursery Sanative and Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier.

Skin Humors, Milk Crust, Etc.

Skin Humors.—Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head and some parts of her body where almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Milk Crust.—Mrs. Bowers, 143 Clinton street, Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust, which resisted all remedies for two years; now a fine healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair.

Tetter of the Hands.—Elizabeth Buckley, Littleton, N. H., thankfully praises the Cuticura Remedies for a cure of tetter of the hands, which had rendered them almost useless to her.

Scald Head, Alopecia, Etc.

Scald Head.—H. A. Raymond, auditor F. W., J. & S. R. R., Jackson, Mich., was cured of scald head of nine years' duration by the Cuticura Remedies.

Falling of the Hair.—Frank A. Bean, Steam Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of alopecia or falling of the hair by the Cuticura Remedies, which completely restored his hair when all said he would loose it.

Danruff.—Thomas Lee, 2276 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, afflicted with Danruff, which for twenty years had covered his scalp with scales one quarter of an inch in thickness, cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Cuticura Remedies are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington st., Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes 50 cents; large boxes $1. Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25 cents. Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents; in bars for barbars and large consumers, 50 cents. All mailed free on receipt of price.

Send for Illustrated Treatise on the Skin.

MALT BITTERS

"Malt Bitters Company"

Three Questions.

Say, what is that when blues assail,
And energy and action fail,
Implants new strength to meet the ga'e?
Malt Bitters.

What, when the o'erworked, weary brain
Reels and relaxes 'neath the strain,
Brings it to vigorous tone again?
Malt Bitters.

And what, when fierce distemper strife
Assail, with dire affliction rife,
Will give new vim and charm to life?
Malt Bitters.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A Sure Cure Found at Last. No One Need Suffer.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, Instruments, and Electuaries do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of pile cures, but it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment."

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price $1.00.

JAS. E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich., Agents.

For Sale by FRED F. INGRAM.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

SATURDAY, June 4, 1881.

Conkling don't pan out. On the downward scale. Last vote in joint convention Conkling received only 33 votes, Platt, 28.

What does it mean? Every Democrat in the United States Senate voted for Stanley Mathews and for Roberston.

There is one thing the enemies of Roscoe Conkling have never dared to allege. Not a whisper ever heard from friend or foe indicates that he has ever been engaged in any crookedness, speculation or scheme to rob the government or people. In this regard he has as clean a record as the late lamented Senator Chandler. We regret this much cannot be said of all of his enemies The *Wayne County Courier* says:

Should Mr. Conkling return to private life, and resume his former profession, the practice of law, wich he will if he is not re-elected, it will be set down to his credit that he never has been accused or suspected of crookedness in government affairs or of tolerating it in others. Notwithstanding his long public service, he is comparatively a poor man.

The Independent state of Monroe maintains its ancient prestage. A "rotten Democratic burrough." A Republican legislature is granting it special privileges. Only 33,623 inhabitants it is to have a senator all to itself, while Republican Allegan, with 38,000 is denied a senator, being allied with Van Buren, 31,000, making 69,000 for a senatorial district. Bay county, with 38,000 is attached to Tuscola. Republican Kent with 73,252 inhabitants is one district. How is this Messrs Legislators? No wonder the *Allegan Journal* finds fault. But dont, don't ally Washtenaw to Monroe. Give us a handsomer tail to our kite.

STALWARTISM.

Of all the miserable specimens that curse community the fence straddler is the most contemptible. On both sides and all sides ballancing as evemingly as possible the scales of public opinion. What sense is there in being a piecemeal sort of man? Where is the manhood in trying to please the whims and fancies of everybody? "Be a man or a mouse," is good advice. For the fact is, it is a stalwart or nothing. It is a misfortune in politics, in religion, in any reform, to have those identified, hanging on to the outer edge at least, who twist and squirm and are lacking just when wanted to show backbone and moral stamina. It is the glory of the COMMERCIAL to be a stalwart, a deep dyed radical in every measure that has for its end and aim the welfare of man.

LOTTERY, CHANCE AND GIFT ENTERPRISE SCHEMES.

Some years since, our attention being called to the matter by articles in the *Michigan Farmer* and *Lansing Republican*, we published the law on the above subject. We repeat it in this issue. In connection with the *Republican* and many others, in fact, all the reputable papers in the state, we refused to publish Burke's *Commercial Advertiser* lottery gift enterprise scheme, although offered a large cash price. Not long since we received a proposition to advertise a lottery scheme in Louisana, at more than double our cash rates. We refused, replying: 1st. That advertising such schemes of lot or chance was in violation of our principles. 2d. That it was in violation of the laws of Michigan. R. F. Johnstone, editor of the *Michigan Farmer*, one of the purest, upright journalists in the state, backed up by men of principle throughout the state, entered complaint against Mr. Burke of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and he was compelled to desist and go over to Canada to consumate his illegal and immoral scheme, the same as that entered upon by a co-temporary only on a vastly larger scale. The judgement of heaven seems to follow Mr. Burke and will follow any man who in violation of law attempts to build up a business or secure wealth.

THE LAW ON GIFT ENTERPRISE SCHEMES BY CHANCE.

LOTTERY.—A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance.—*Bovier's Law Dictionary.*

FORBID BY THE STATUTES OF MICHIGAN, COMPILED LAWS—SECTION 7735.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall set up or promote, within this state, ***any Lottery or Gift Enterprise*** for money, ***or shall dispose of any Property, Real or Personal, Goods, Chattels, or Merchandise, or Valuable Thing,*** by the way of lottery or ***Gift Enterprise,*** and every person who shall aid, either by printing or writing, or shall ***in any way be concerned*** in the setting up, managing or ***Drawing*** of any such lottery or ***Gift Enterprise,*** or who shall, in any house, shop, or building owned or occupied by him, or under his control, knowingly permit the setting up, managing, or drawing of any such lottery or ***Gift Enterprise,*** or the sale of any lottery ticket or share of a ticket, or any other writing, certificate, bill, goods, chattels or merchandise, token, or other device, purporting or intended to entitle the holder or bearer or other person to any prize or ***Gift,*** or to any share of, or interest in, any prize or ***Gift,*** to be drawn in any such lottery or ***Gift Enterprise,*** or who shall knowingly suffer money or other property to be raffled for in such house, shop, or building or to be there won by throwing or using dice, or by any other game or ***Course of Chance,*** shall for every such offence be punished by a fine not exceeding ***Two Thousand Dollars,*** or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

VIOLATION OF LAW TO SELL THE TICKETS.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall sell, either for himself ***or for any other person,*** or shall offer for sale, or shall have in his possession with intent to sell or offer for sale, or to exchange or negotiate, or shall in any wise aid or assist in the selling, negotiating, or ***disposing of a ticket,*** in any such lottery or gift enterprise, or a share of a ticket, or any writing, certificate, bill, goods, or merchandise, token or other device, as mentioned in the preceeding section, shall be punished for every such offence, by a fine not exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

Section 3d gives the increased penalty for a second offence, which is in addition to the fine of Two Thousand dollars, imprisonment in the State Prison not more than three years, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

VIOLATION OF THE LAW TO ADVERTISE.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall ***advertise, print, or publish*** any lottery ticket, a gift enterprise, or any share in any such ticket, for sale either by himself or by another person, or who shall set up and exhibit, or shall devise and make for the purpose of being set up and exhibited, any sign, symbol, any emblematic or other representation of a lottery or gift enterprise, or of the drawing thereof, in any way indicating where a lottery ticket or a share thereof, or any such writing, certificate, bill, goods, merchandise, or chattels, token, or other device before mentioned, may be purchased or obtained, or ***shall in any way invite or entice,*** or attempt to entice any other person to ***purchase or receive*** the same, he shall be punished, for every such offence, act, or attempt, by a fine not exceeding One Hundred dollars.

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON DELIVERED BY THE REV. A. F. BOURNS, AT THE M. E. CHURCH, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 1st.

No. 4.

Another reason why we should love that institution which advances the morals of a people is, that as our morals rise our taxes fall.

And you know we watch our taxes pretty closely; We talk about them and read about them, and sometimes write about them, and scold about them, and vote about them, and finally walk up and pay them. But they are so fearfully large that it comes awfully hard. Did you ever consider that when morals are low taxes are high; and when morals are high taxes are low? That is the general law.

You have a court house in this county, you have a jail, criminal courts, criminal lawyers, quite a number of officers. Many men of low morals among us during the year commit crimes, and are arrested and tried and sentenced. But, the erection of these buildings, and the support of these men, and the trial of these criminals involve money; and you the tax payers of this county are obliged to put your hands into your pockets and pay the bills. And the simple fact is that when morals run lowest these criminal institutions run highest.

When the churches are supported the poorest, the jails and prisons are supported best. So that the simple question is, whether we will pay for the prevention of crime by supporting the churches, or for the punishment of crime by supporting the prisons. It is cheaper to support the former, and in this case at least the cheaper way is the better way. I was quite interested during this last week, in two announcements which appeared in one of our daily papers: In one issue the headlines announced that the liquor police bill, which was really a temperance measure, had been defeated in the Senate.

In the next issue the headlines announced a report favoring an appropriation of 400,000 dollars for an insane asylum.

I said to myself that is rather interesting: When it is known that intemperance is one of the most fruitful sources of insanity, to say nothing of other evils which it produces; these men can refuse to legislate against the cause, but are quite ready to favor an appropriation of $400,000 to partially neutralize just one of the many evil effects.

To a simple hearted gospel minister who is supposed to be ignorant of the mysteries of modern legislation, such a course seems unwise and inpolitic. And yet we know it is a characteristic specimen of modern statesmanship.

Is it not better to grapple with the sources of crime, than it is to let the sources flow out and on and then spend our endeavors in neutralizing the effects. A high morality is less expensive, the world over, than a low morality. Look at pauperism. In the majority of cases pauperism is the result of low morals some where and at sometime. While living in a neighboring city sometime since, a young man was brought to the hotel sick and in a few days he died. The principal means we had of judging of his character was from the character of the contents of his pockets: A counterfeit bill, a bottle of whiskey, a paper of tobacco and a pack of cards. A sad comment on the life of a young man. Do you wonder that he was buried at the expense of the public. Probably this was not the first time he had been an expense to the public. And this is the class of men who both in life and in death prey upon society. And if society prayed for them more, they would prey upon society less.

I assure you that the most worldly of men, men who act purely from selfish principles ought to rejoice iu the prosperity of the church. Because it reduces their taxes, and thus protects their pockets as well as their persons. I assure you that the church is an economical institution. It saves and preserves your money as well as your morals. And I doubt not that there are those in this church, who to-day in addition to enjoying a good hope of Heaven are enjoying a competency of this worlds goods. and who, but for the church would have been worse than bankrupt both in their pockets and in their morals. And there are those in this town who are bitter enemies to the church, but who have grown rich under the protection of that moral influence which she has thrown around them, and which they have selfishly and ungratefully enjoyed. There is not a citizen of this place but what ought to sing with a full heart those two lines we christians sing:

"O to grace how great a debtor
Daily I'm constrained to be."

If we could get them to sing these lines, perhaps after a little, they might feel like singing the other two:

"Let thy goodness like a fetter
Bind my wandering heart to thee."

In my dream the other night I saw a young man sitting at the table with his gay companions partaking of the dainties of a most elaborate meal. In the midist of his enjoymens he was railing against christianity and ridiculing the church. In my dream I said: Poor simpleton! How little you know what you are doing. You are enjoying that bountiful repast, surrounded by companions of culture and refinement, protected by christian laws, and are shielded by the sacred influences of that blessed institution which you so foolishly, and so ungratefully ridicule. And some times we dream quite sensible things.

As a stranger once passed through a town in which were many christian churches, he expressed his surprise, remarking at the same time that he had seen no town that had as many forts to keep the devil out. His thought was a good one, these churches are so many forts for keept the devil out. And although they do not always succeed in absolutely keeping him out, still by strong faith and persevering works they are able at least to keep him in respectable subjection.

In the West a shrewd business man once bought all the land where he saw a small city would soon spring up. In selling his land in lots he made one special condition, that no place of worship or religious instruction should ever be built there. He said that the institutions of christianity involved an unnecessary and useless tax and he would show them how a town would prosper in the absence of such burdens. As the town grew it was noticable that it became very boisterous, and soon became very immoral. Theft, plunder and murder were very common. All forms of wickedness became very prevalent. In consequence property depreciated in value till it would not bring fifty cents on the dollar. The man seeing the state of facts was compelled to acknowledge that there was something wrong. He accordingly ordered the erection of a church. This being done the gospel was preached, the children were taught in the Sabbath School, social meetings were held. And so immorality was rebuked, order was restored, and property was again worth 100 cents to the dollar. And what was true of that town would be true of all the towns and cities and hamlets of this land, but for our christian churches. Let these churches be banished and vice would take the place of virtue, anarchy would take the place of order, superstition would be substituted for intelligence, and barbarism for civilization.

Why is christendom better than heathendom, in all that makes life on earth desirable? Has christendom a better soil? No, only so far as it has become so through the intelligent cultivation of a higher civilization. Has it a more salubrious, healthful and invigorating atmosphere? Not at all. Is the sunlight of Christendom brighter, warmer or more glorious than the sunlight of Heathendom? God has not so ordered. So far as nature is concerned she belted this earth clear round with rich soil, pure air, glorious sunshine, sparkling waters, wealthy forests and extended plains. Then what constitutes the difference? We have a divine Book and a divine religion; they have human books and a human religion. And while we are all partakers of the fruits of this divine religion, there are many about us who never once acknowledge its claims. If they are asked for money to build churches and support the institutions of christianity they will turn upon us with indignation as though they were insulted. What care we for the church? say they. That is for you christians to support. And so it comes to pass that the christian people, for instance of this county, not only support the churches spiritually, but in very large measure financially also. And every man or woman who pays, every person who leads a class, or teaches in the Sabbath School, as well as every child who exerts an influence in that Sunday School, every such person not only bestows a moral good upon community, but also puts dollars and cents directly into the pockets of every property holder in Washtenaw county.

NO HOSPITAL NEEDED.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—*New York Independent.* 898-2w

Jay Gould's next important step, it is said, will be the formation of a syndicate to buy Satan's dominion and convert it into hothouses for the raising of early vegetables.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.* 898-2w

"Yes; that is just the way I felt; that dreadful pain in my side and back; and, Mrs. Baker, as sure as I live, I got a bottle of Spalding's Lightning Liniment at the drug store, and it cured me." It costs only 50 cents a bottle. 898-2w

Mr. Henry Horton informs us he had a bad cough and serious lung trouble for more than a year. He states that he tried more than twenty different remedies, but got no better till he used Elixir of Sulphur which entirely cured him in two months. For sale by Ingram.

A man who takes one drink too many is often denocnced as a fool, but nothhing is said of a woman who gets three sheets in the wind on wash day.

The Value of Science.

No labor is so valuable to an entire community as scientific.

Science investigates all things material; science watched the clouds and currents the world over; noted the force and direction of the winds. Do you ask what good? Leutenant Maury said to a captain bound by Cape Horn to California: "Steer for sech a point in Africa and at such times and places for such points." Though Africa was apparently out of his course he did as directed and saw San Francisco in 90 days. His former time was 120. Science saved that 30 days.

Science said from the motions of the great solar system that there must be a small planet in such a locality. It had never been seen but science afterward found it.

It is the alchemist of old. It changes the noisome refuse into the most brilliant dyes; the gray dead stones of Arizona into shining gold.

Science shuts out sensibility when pain would torture. But perhaps science works hardest of all to prolong life. The figures tell us people live longer than they did 30 years ago. Surely not naturally, but the gathered knowledge of scientific research has added to the physician's remedies. Five years since ARTHUR'S ELIXER OF SULPHUR was unknown; today thousands speak of it as the saviour of their life. Its marvellous power in purifring the system, its wonderful effects on tuberculor consumption and all throat and lung diseases place it at the head of scientific discovery in medicine.

A good child complained that her catechism was to hard, and seriously inquired if thete were not some kittenchism for very little girts.

Never ask a Dyspeptic person what he wants to eat, but let him take a few doses of BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS and his appetite will be all right. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

Henry and Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is an externat remedy for man and beast.

Meyer & and Pittsburg; Penn., says: For wear we think the Black Tip better than the Solar Tip, as we often have trouble with the Solar Tip from ripping on the top, and half to sewed free; buf the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip needs no sewing.

Throat affections and bronchial diseases are relieved immediately dy the use of Downs' Elixir.

Rub It In.

Jacob Loeckman, 274 Clinton street Buffalo, N Y says he his been using THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing. One bottle entirely cured him.

A Hive of Bees.

Burdock Blood Bitters bring back Health when the Body is badly disordered by impure blood. Billiousness, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia and other bad disorders, cnred by Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00. Trial size, 10 cts. Sold by F. F. Ingram

Clear head and voice, easy breathing, sweet breath, perfect smell, taste and hearing, no cough, no distress. These are conditions brought adout in Catarrh by the use of Sanford's Radical Cnre. Complete treatment for $1.

The public has long since awarded to Ayer's Hair Vigor the foremost place among reliable Hair Restoratives. It is effectual, agreeable and absolutely harmless. It makes the hair fresh and luxuriant, and old age scarce and unfashionable.

Trouble Saved.

It is a remarkable fact that THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL is as good for internal as well as external use. For diseases of the lungs and throat and for neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand.

Chas. Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Hights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. From his head to his feet was one mass of scabs."

'Money will do almost everything for a man' said one neighbor to another. 'Yes,' was the reply, 'but many a man will do more for money than money will do for any man.'

How often persons have been annoyed by burrs clinging to their dress or clothing, and how seldom have tney, when cleaning them, given it a thought that Burdock root is the most valuable blood cleanser and purifier known, and it is sold by every druggist under the name of Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00. Trial size, 10 cents. Sold by F. F. Ingram.

AFTER EIGHT LONG YEARS.—C. C. Jacobs writes that for eight long years he had tried every known remedy to cure him of plles, also he had been treated by physicians without success, when he was finally cured by THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL.

Visible Imprvement.

Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of Billious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs weakened and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable days work. Price, $1.00, trial bottles ten cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

DOBYN'S SURE CURE.

Of all the remedies we have used for Catarrh, we have seen nothing equal to this remedy. It is easy and pleasant to use. Last summer while building, completely exhausted one Sunday morning as we lay upon the bed sick, we bethought ourselves of a box of this cure, and with little faith resorted to it, and it afforded immediate relief..

$1.50 per annum; $1.60 if not paid at the end of three months. 75 cents for six months. 40 cents for three months. 5 cents a copy.

THE COMMERCIAL Celebrates the 4th

$600 IN CASH

To 1200 Subscribers.

All Treated Alike! Dishonesty at a Discount!!

ROLL IN THE HONEST SILVER DOLLARS.

Were it legal and right morally, we could enter upon a gift enterprise scheme for the benefit of our subscribers, offering $1,000, on the face, though in reality costing us not one half this sum. But we shall not depart from our record of 20 years and resort to any illegal or immoral methods. So we make this

MAGNIFICENT OFFER,

All New Subscribers paying us

$1.00

SHALL BE ENTITLED TO THE *COMMERCIAL* UNTIL

July 4th, 1882.

Subscriptions Beginning Now.

HAND IN YOUR DOLLARS.

We do this so as to induce parties not on our list to try on the COMMERCIAL, well satisfied that a year's trial will, in nearly every instance, give us a permanent subscriber.

The subscription price, and very low too, is $1.50 per annum.

The above offer will hold open until and including the coming 4th of July.

Hand in the Honest Dollars.

Commercial Building opposite P. O.

HARNESS!

For Harness and Harness Repairing, call at the

NEW SHOP,

Opposite Deubel Bros,' flouring mill.

☞ Prices Reasonable. 866

GEO. M. TRAVER,

JOBBER AND RETAILER OF

Dry Goods, Silks, Cloaks and Shawls,

111 & 113 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, Mich.

I am offering unusual inducements in Cloaks and Shawls. All our Spring Wraps in in Cloth Jackets, Dolmans, Ulsters, &c., are now marked at a reduction of one-third off from prices early in the season.

Silk, Satin De Lyon, "Drap De Etc," Cashmere and Mohair Wraps, in great variety of style and quality, at Prices which will sell them at sight.

One case 24-inch All Wool Buntings at 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.

36-inch Buntings, All Wool (in colors only), 25 cents per yard.

36-inch Buntings, All Wool, Black and Colored, at 29 cents.

46-inch Buntings, All Wool, at 40 cents. These goods were retailed last season at 75 cents.

Our Silk Department is complete, and anyone wanting Silks of any kinds will be sure to buy if they examine my stock,

Largest line Black and Cashmeres in town, and as usual, prices are below all competition.

Best Lawns only 10 cents per yard.

New Spring Momie Cloths only 12½ cents. Others ask 18 cents for the same goods.

Elegant line new Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at very low prices.

LACES.—I probably show more Laces than any three houses in Michigan combined, and sell on a margin as small as others sell the most staple Articles.

Gloves, Hosiery, Summer Underwear, Neckwear, Corsets, Tassels, Passementerie and Trimmings of all kinds, at lowest possible prices.

Samples sent on application. Respectfully,

897-4w **GEO. M. TRAVER.**

NEW LUMBER YARD,

—WHERE YOU CAN BUY—

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,

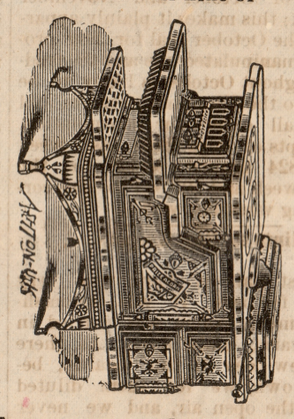
Cheaper than any place in the County as we do our own manufacturing.

PARSON BROS. OLD STAND.

894-3m C. H. PARKER.

J. H. SAMPSON

Has a Full Line of



Acorn Stoves,

WITH RANGES FOR COAL OR WOOD.

Call and see them.

I have on hand a Good Stock of

FENCE WIRE,
SCREEN WIRE,
NAILS, BAR IRON,
POWDER and SHOT,
Welcome Wringers

And a General Line of

HARDWARE

For the Spring Trade.

J. H. SAMPSON,

17 Huron Street.

887

HAVENS' Grocery Store.

The place to get your Money's worth for Cash is

HAVENS' GROCERY STORE,

SOUTH SIDE OF Congress Street.

GENERAL GROCERY STOCK,

A Speciality made of

TEAS, Crockery, &c.

COME TO ME FOR SALT,

Higgin's "Eureka" Liverpool Salt,

The Best ever made for

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

J. G. HAVENS.

882.

A. A. GRAVES,

DEALER IN

FINE GROCERIES,

No. 5 Congress st.,

Has one of the most desirable lines of Goods to select from in the City. You will do well to call in. He has just received from New York a nice line of Prunes, Prunelles, Figs, Dates and Bananas. Great pains are taken in selecting Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact Everything will be done to please the trade.

Ypsilanti, April 16th, 1881. 888-3m

FARMERS DON'T FAIL

To Examine the

Deering Twine Binder

Before Buying any Other.

It is the Most Successful TWINE BINDER in the Market.

A. DRURY,

AGENT.

The DEERING TWINE BINDER can be seen at the Show Room of the YPSILANTI CARRIAGE Co.

893-6w

New Advertisements.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

May properly be called the "Hercules" of medicine for it cleanses Nature's augean stables, and allows the recuperative powers of the system to do the work of restoration to health. No medicine cures. Nature alone cures. The Aperient opens the proper avenues, the functions are permitted to resume their work, and the patient gets well

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FURNALD'S

Electro Magnetic Hair Brush

Cures Headache, Neuralgia and Nervousness. Sure relief in five minutes. Pure bristles. Price $2. Also

Electro Magnetic Flesh Brush

Cures Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, &c. Price $1.50. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. FURNALD & CHAMPION, New York.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. 895-4w

Friends of the *Commercial* who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their printing to this office

COUNTY ITEMS.

DENTON

Potato bugs are more than numerous.

William Horner met with a serious accident last saturday afternoon in attempting to grasp the bits of a runaway horse attached to a one horse wagon belonging to his son-in-law. The thill struck him in the chest causing a serious wound breaking the flesh and bones which were immediately dressed by our skillful physician Dr. Chamberlain. The many friends of Mr. Horner feel thankful he escaped such a narrow chance of instant death.

As a general thing farmers in this locality have been obliged to replant their corn. The trouble has been mostly with poor seed.

T. B. Moon has introduced a new style of planting corn, using an eleven tooth drill using two teeth 3½ feet apart and dropping the corn as near as possible from 8 to 12 inches. He also uses phospate at the same time, which he claims will increase the yield 25 per cent. Mr. Moon is our agent here for the Homestead Phosphate and a general line of farming tools.

Ishamel Smith has just completed placing in his saw mill a larger and heavier engine and has commenced sawing again. Mr. Smith has a good mill and knows how to run it.

BELLEVILLE.

Rush at the Belleville hotel Tuesday. Over one hundred meals for supper.

John Bush has a soft snap. $35 a month for watching the railroad bridge across the Huron.

Much of the seed corn does not come up. Farmers are replanting. Some wheat fields are being ploughed up and corn planted.

The Detroit, Butler and St. Louis road is about completed. It will be inspected by the Wabash Co. this week. If accepted the company will proceed to business.

It is reported that several millions of dollars in Holland await the heirs. Belleville parties are claiming a share in the big "bonanza."

Dr. Sidney Forbes writes to the Belleville boys from Fargo, Dekota Territory: "Stay in Belleville for the present. About twenty-five young men arrive here daily seeking employment."

Dr. Daniel Forbes sold one of his horses on Wednesday, and the other one received a severe cut on his leg the same day. Now he uses Frank's horse which interferes with Frank's arrangements somewhat.

Milo and George Davis, W. Smith and Fred Sands have gone with E. W. VanFleet of Detroit, to Oscoda, to survey a railroad line between Bay City and Alpena, along the lake shore.

An interesting law suit between two men from Sumpter took place here on Tuesday. Burrows appeared for the claimant, Lonsford, and Banker for Frost, the defendant. Consideration, about $100. Frost sold two horses and other property to Lonsford for some mint. The bargain not being satisfactory, Frost seized the horses. He now appeals to a higher court.

O. A. Hack, who has been confined to his bed for more than a year is improving. The cords in his legs have contracted making them crooked. Dr. F. Horner, assisted by Dr. McLain, professor of surgery at the University, straightened his sound limb last week by simply pressing on it, tearing the cords loose. A painful operation. At present cannot say as to the benefits of the operation.

AUGUSTA.

Wm. Seigle is sick.

John Olcott is improving from his injury.

Anna Baily is recovering from the "Dutch Measels."

Mr. Joseph Smith who sold his farm some time ago has moved to Ypsilanti.

Dr. Meegan is well received and is getting a good practice.

The Presbyterian church is to be papered and painted soon.

Miss Frank Basom, at Peter Dook's is suffering with rheumatism.

Radner Minzey is adding to the looks of his house by putting on window blinds.

Mrs. J, B. Stark, west of Ypsilanti is very poorly.

Mr. Sheckels had another very sick spell Monday, is a little better.

Mrs. Silas M. Suthard is sick, but not quite sick enough to put in the paper.

Childrens' day is to be observed at the Methodist church the second Sunday in June.

In the article refering to the drawing of a load of lumber, in week before last's issue, the wrong "first name" was given.

Wm. Bayly, editor of the *Ann Arbor Argus* was in Ypsilanti Saturday to get a dish of nice strawberries. He got them.

N. E. Crittenden is drawing home lumber. Guess that ugly looking barn will receive its share.

Rev. W. H. Blair picked strawberries from his garden last Monday morning. He divided with his neighbors.

Ezekiel Johnson, of Lodi, visited some of his friends in the neighborhood of his old home last week.

The job of papering, painting and graining the Presbyterian church has been let to George Anderson of Ypsilanti. Sure of a good job.

Wheat that was far enough above the surface of the ground to have a head was pretty well headed out last week. In many places theheads will need a telephone to speak to each other.

Daniel W. Losee, while thanking his neighbors for the use of their barns, is building one of his own. When finished he will neither borrow nor lend.

How can the whiskey men be so impertinent as to fill every buggy and wagon full of their liquor advertisements in these red ribbon times? Well, a man that will sell poison for five cents wil do most anything.

Dr. Webb has returned from his visit to New York. He has not been well during his absence, and is poorly yet. He would have attended the National Medical Institute at Richmond if his health had permitted.

Dr. Douglas had a lively ride Tuesday behind a 2:42 four year old colt and an older horse. The team started out rather lively, breaking the reach and leaving the hind wheels at the start. The doctor and forward wheels were carried along at a rapid rate for a short time when the doctor dropped to the ground between the horses' heels and the axeltree. The consequence was a sore back. No serious damage.

FIVE BODIES FOUND.—Last week, on Wednesday morning, as several hands were fixing a place for washing sheep, in digging on the river bank five bodies were discovered. They must have lain there some time as the smell was almost unindurable. On consultation it wss thought best to bury them without any particular ceremonies. All that attended the burial rejoiced that they would save enough more chickens to pay all expenses.

The sunken town, now since it has cost as much as it is worth to get the water off the top so it can be seen, is bound to be the banner town. It has four churches, five blacksmith shops, any quantity of school houses and children to fill them, four saw mills, three little villages, three depots. —the latest being built by Wm. Wardle's, the side track is being laid, five coal kilns are being built, and an additional village started. Three cheers for the old "bear swamp" of Augusta.

Ann Arbor Democrat.

Fifty good carpenters could find work here for several months.

There are 56 cases on the docket for the next term of court which meets Tuesday.

Mrs. Jno. Peck, living in Ypsilanti, having been told that sulphur burnt in a room would exterminate bed bugs, thought to try the experiment. So she procured a quantity of sulphur last Friday, put it in a pan, and set fire to it. She then pushed the pan under the bed, and in a little while there was not only a great commotion, among the bugs but the neighbors as well, for the flames set fire to the bedding. The fire was extinguished but not until the bugs, bed and bedding had been consumed.

A fish story will do until a bigger yarn comes along.

The Courier.

There is a great demand for carpenters and masons, in this city.

The circuit court will convene one week from next Tuesday, June 7th. The jury is summoned for the 13th.

A few days since, an engineer on the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad saved the life of a little child on the track, by climbing out on the cowcatcher and seizing him. It was a narrow escape, and made the hair stand straight on the heads of those who witnessed it.

There is quite a general complaint among farmers that corn planted from last year's seed has failed to come up, and several fields that we know of have been replanted with seeds grown in '79. The farmers attribute the failure to the extreme dampness of last fall, and freezing up before becoming thoroughly dried out, which destroyed the germ. The corn looks nice and bright, but will not germinate.

From the Argus.

C. P. Ferrier of Ypsilanti has been granted letters patent on a corn sheller.

It is expected fifty clergymen will be present at the tent meeting next month at Whitmore lake.

Prof. Tyler's salary was formerly $2,500 but reduced to $2,200. At Cornell he is to receive $2,800, and have access to a better library in which to continue his investigations in American literature.

Contracts for building two bridges across the Huron have been entered into with a Toledo firm. That connecting upper and lower town is to be of iron and cost $5,608 The other, next below, of iron and wood, to cost $1,515. The city in each case to erect abutments and piers.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

H. Maria Mills to G. W. Slayton. Ypsilanti city lot $1,200.

Samual Creelman to Frank E. Creelman. 80 acres sec 29 Superior. $5,400.

A. Goodspead to Sarah Crombie. Ypsilanti city lot. $1,400.

Addision Fletcher to Jno. Gallagher, e 1-2 lot 13 Davis add, $205.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Who Went Forth to Fight for their Country.

SPENCER, Clinton, Ypsilanti. Entered service May 1, '61, private Co. H. 1st (3 months) infantry. Mustered out Aug. 7, '61. 1st lieut. 1st infantry Feb. 22, '62. Captain July 17, '62. Wounded at Gettysburg, losing right leg and disabling left arm. Discharged May 16, 64, for appointment in veteran reserve corps.

SHIER, Henry, Ypsilanti. Entered service Oct. 8, '61. Sergeant battery C, 1st light artillery. 1st Lieut. June 30, '63. Mustered out Dec. 19, '64.

SHUMWAY, Alonzo, Saline. Entered service Aug. 20, '61, sergeant Co. F. 6th infantry. 2d lieut. March 1, 1862. 1st lieut. Oct. '63. Captain Aug. 23, '64. Mustered out Aug. 29, '65.

SKINNER, Prescott M., Ypsilanti. Entered service July 22, '62, sergeant Co. B, 20th infantry. 1st lieut. May 12, '64. Captain April 5, '65. Mustered out May 30, 65.

STANWAY, David, Ypsilanti. Entered service July 5, '61. sergeant Co. A, 1st infantry. 2d lieut. Aug 30, '62. 1st lieut. March 10, '63. Captain Jan. 1, '64. Wounded at Wilderness, May 5, '64. Discharged for disabiity Oct. 4.

THOMS, John, Ypsilanti. Entered service July 31, '62, commissary sergeant 20th infantry. 2nd lieut. March 11, '65. Mustered out May 30, '65.

VAN CLEVE, Augustus, Ypsilanti. 2d lieut. 20th infantry, July 29, 1862. 1st. lieut. Oct. 14 '62. Captain Nov. 28, '63. Resigned Jan. 12, '65.

WEBB, Carlos N., Saline. Entered service Jan. 4, '64, private 6th infantry. 2d lieut. 11th infantry March 1 '65. 1st lieut. Aug, 1, '65. Mustered out Sept. 16, '65.

WHITE, Nathan F., Ypsilanti. 2d. lieut. 27th infantry May 25, '63. Resigned April 22, '64.

WHITTLESEY, Franklin M., Ypsilanti. Captain 1st (3 mos.) infantry, May 1, '61. Major 1st infantry August 10, '61 Lieut, colonel April 28, 62. Colonel Aug. 30, '62. Resigned March 18 '63.

WHITTLESEY, Eben T., Ypsilanti. 1st lieutenant and adjutant 1st infantry, Oct. 1, '61. Captain May 5, '62. Killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, '62.

WISE, David A., Ypsilanti. 1st lieut. 1st (3 mos.) infantry May 1, 61. 1st lieut. and quartermaster 1st infantry, Aug 17, '61. Resigned May 15, '62.

WORTLEY, Clark S., Ypsilanti Entered service Aug. 4. '62, sergeant-major 20th infantry. 2d lieut. March 5, '63. 1st. lieut. Nov 29, '63 and Quartermaster July 20, '64. Mustured out May 30, '65.

The barns and corn-house of Eurotus Throop, of VanBuren, burned to the ground on the night of the 13th inst., together with about ten tons of hay, two wagons, one buggy, 200 bushels of corn, and other articles of less value. Loss about $1,500. John Barrow also lost 200 bushels of wheat which was stored in one of the barns. The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary. Property was insured in the Detroit Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—*Wayne County Courier.*

The Barry County Democrat says it's time for picnics again. Don't you just long young fellow,

Go loll beneath the shade,
And quaff the cooling lemonade,
And feel the festive little ants
Crawl slowly up your summer pants?

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

Special inducements are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 895-1 Jan 82

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVE., May 16, 1881.

Council met.

Mayor in the chair.

Roll called.

Absent Ald. Richards.

PETITIONS

From Spencer, Goosline and others:

For permission to erect a lamp post on Mill street at third alley east of River street, and same to be lighted by the city. Granted.

From A. S. Mallery:

For permission to build frame house and barn on River street Granted.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

City Clerk:

That he had received bond of Allen and Dailly;

Referred back as same did not comply with the law.

Also that the officers appointed by the Council had filed the necessary acceptance and oaths of office.

Accepted and placed on file.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

COM. ON WAYS AND MEANS:—

Claim of C. R. Whitman, and payment recommended. Accepted.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

James W. Case, lighting lamps, May	$22 50
A. D. L. Kniseley " " "	22 50
W. H. Jewett, use of room, Reg. and Election	4 00
C. R. Whitman, revising Charter and Draft of Bill	25 00

Voted from Contingent Fund. Ayes 8. Nos. 0.

Ald. Neat not voting.

C. & C. H. H. Wheeler, Gasoline	32 50

To Com. on Gas Lights.

A. D. L. Kniseley, repairing Fire Alarm	11 18

To Com. on Fire Department.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The City Marshal having recommended W. H Phillips for Deputy Marshal, Ald. Hinckley moved that he be appointed. Tabled for two weeks.

Ayes: Ald. Fraser, Roys, Follmor, Neat, Deubel and Terns, 6. Nays: Robbin, Hinckley and Roys, 3.

On the recommendation of the Clerk, C. Joslin, was appointed Deputy Clerk.

On motion, the following Special Deputy Marshals were appointed:

1st Ward	William Rowley.
3rd Ward	Henry D. Martin.
4th Ward	Jacob Weyburn.
5th Ward	John Gunn.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

BY ALD. DEUBEL.—

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Printing are hereby authorized to advertise for proposals to do the city printing for the fiscal year. Adopted.

BY ALD. ROBBINS:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Ordinances and City Attorney be and are instructed to revise the City Ordinances, with authority to add or take from said Ordinances, and report the same to this Council for re-enactment. Adopted.

BY COM. ON SALARIES:

RESOLVED, That the following salaries be paid to the City Officers, &c, for the year ending May, 1881:

City Marshal	$600 00
" Clerk	300 00
" Treasurer	150 00
" Superintendent of the Poor	150 00
" Attorney	100 00
" Supervisor, 1st District	175 00
" Supervisor, 2nd "	150 00
" Members of the Board of Health (each)	20 00
" Laborers with Team, per day	3 00
" Laborers	1 25

BY ALD. FOLLMOR:

RESOLVED, That for this year the Opera House Co. be charged for a license the sum of $100. Tabled.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

RESOLVED, That the Common Council hereby appropriates, to be paid out of the Contingent Fund, as provided by Sec. 227 of the Charter, during this fiscal year the sum of $12,400, of which amount we hereby order the supervisors to raise by tax, with the next levy in their districts, the sum of $9,100.

RESOLVED, Further that the Common Council hereby appropriates, to be paid out of the Poor Fund, as provided by Sec. 227, aforesaid, the sum of $1,400, of which amount, we hereby order the supervisors to raise by tax levy in their districts, the sum of $1,400.

RESOLVED, Further, that the Common Council appropriates, to be paid out of the several Highway District Funds, the following sums, viz:

1st District Highway Fund, the sum of	$300 00
2nd " " " " " "	300 00
3rd " " " " " "	400 00
4th " " " " " "	400 00
5th " " " " " "	600 00

Which amounts we hereby order the Supervisors to raise by tax, with the next general tax levy, in each respective districts.

RESOLVED, Further, that the Common Council deem it advisable to purchase a good No. 3 Fire Engine and not less than 500 feet of hose, and to locate the same near the business portion of the Fourth and Fifth Wards, also to purchase all the necessay appliances, not now on hand, to constitute a first class Hook and Ladder apparatus, and to repair that now on hand, and construct a suitable building for the same, adjoining the Engine house in the First Ward, on the north; to construct a reasonable number of cistern wells or resevoirs in each ward, as the estimates for this year will permit. To repair the city hall. To repair and paint Cross street bridge, and to have Congress street bridge thoroughly examined by a competent bridge builder, and such rapairs made thereon as may be found necessary.

RESOLVED further, That the aggregate of the taxes mentioned in the above approbiation bill, be, and the same is, hereby levied upon the taxable property within the city of Ypsilanti, and that the clerk is desired to certify to the several supervisors the sums named in the foregoing resolution, to be raised by tax for assessment and collection.

On motion of Ald. Hinckley tabled for two weeks.

Ayes: Ald. Robbins, Hinckley, Fraser, Roys, and Deubel, 5. Nays: Kirk, Follmor, Neat and Terns, 4.

On motion Council adjourned to meet Monday Evening, June 13, 1881, at half-past seven.

FRANK JOSLIN,
City Clerk.

The Supreme Court of New York has granted the order to change the name of the corporation of "*Scribner & Co.*" to "*The Century Co.*"—the order to take effect on the 21st of June. The July issues of Scribner's Monthly and St. Nicholas will have the new corporate imprint.

Americans are the most inventive race on the globe, and it seems singular that no plan for making flies stay in bed until the entire household is up has yet been patented.

Druggists Heard From.

"We know the value of malt, hops, calisaya and iron composing 'Malt bitters.'"
"Our lady costomers highly praise them."
"Physicians prescribe them in this town."
"The largest bottle the best medicine."
"Best blood purifier on our shelves."
"Our best people take 'Malt Bitters.'"
"Sure cure for chills and liver diseases."

THE SYMPTOMS

Of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rhuematism, **Sour Stomach**, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternatively costive and lax; Headache, Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; **Debility, Low Spirits,** a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and **death** will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice Billious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c., TAKE

Simmons Liver Regulator,

This justly celebrated medicine, Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine in clean white wrapper, with large Red "Z." Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO,

Sold by all Druggists.

Parents who allow their children to grow up with scrofulous humors bursting from every pore are guilty of a great wrong. Think of them pointed out as branded with a loathsome desease, and you will readily procure them the Cuticura Remedies.

ITCHING PILES, SYMPTOMS AND CURE.—The Symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT" is a pleasant sure cure. Also for Teter, Itch, Salt Sheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbeas' Itch, Blotches, all Scaley, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Price 50 cts. 3 boxes for $1.25. Send by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency, or three cent postage stamps. Preparred only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to whom letters should be addressed. Sold by all prominent druggists. 894-3m

WEDDING GIFTS.

If you are desirous of making a wedding present, and cannot satisfy yourself as to what would be appropriate, call on us, and from our stock which is replete in all that is beautiful and useful, you can readily make a choice. We are showing a very complete line; our goods are all new and selected with great care.

ROEHM & WRIGHT,
Diamond Merchants,
Jewellers and Importers,
140 *Woodward Avenue,*
Opera House Block,
DETROIT, MICH.
898-4m

New Advertisements.

WANTED by a First Class Dressmaker, a Girl to learn the trade.
898-1w Enquire at this Office.

WANTED, an Apprentice by a First Class Dressmaker.
898-1w Enquire at this Office.

ATTENTION.

OFFICE of the Genuine Singer Sewing Machine Co., at Mrs. WELLS, No 13 ADAMS STREET, where you will find the above Machines. Also Attachments, Needles, Oil, Etc. 897.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE, REBECCA PATTON, having left my bed and board without just provocation, Sunday, May 15th, 1881, I hereby forbid any and all persons to trust her on my account.
JEREMIAH PATTON.
Ypsilanti, May 21st, 1881. 896-4w

DON'T FORGET to call on C. Cook for STRAIGHT GRADE FLOUR, PURE GRAHAM, FINE AND COURSE MEAL, CLEAR CORN AND OATS, MILL FEED, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail. Also a fine lot of TWO-YEAR OLD CORN FOR SEED, both Dent and Flint.
C. COOK,
896 Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

FURNITURE REPAIRED and Jobbing Done in the best possible manner, at MCELCHERAN'S, and at the lowest prices. Leave your orders at the shop, first door south Beach Carriage Manufacturing Co., Washington street.
894 A. MCELCHERAN.

FINE SHOES REPAIRED.

I Tender my Thanks to the Ladies for their patronage in the past. I make a specialty of REPAIRING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, also STYLISH JOB REPAIRING FOR GENTLEMEN. No Shoddy work at my shop. I do all kinds of work. Competant workmen and work guaranteed. One door west of Haskin's Bakery, at the Depot.
894 L. MILLER.

TWO (2) LOTS.

2 SPLENDID LOTS FOR SALE, adjoining this Office, each 22 by 75 feet, at bargains. Small per-centage down, balance on as long time as desired.
Apply at Commercial Office.

FOR YOUR FINE PRINTING, VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS, or any other JOB WORK come to the **Commercial Office,** opposite the Post Office.

MASON WORK.

C. W. MINARD, Jobber of General Mason work; Plain and Ornamental Plastering a speciality; Mantels of all kinds set up. Mortar and Putty constantly on hand, at Wood Yard.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Yard on Congress street, north side, near Grove street. 888-3m

Get the Best Grain Drill.

THIS Quality will be found in P. D. BECKWITH & LEE'S ROLLER DRILL. Sows all kinds of Seeds, Plants, and Beans perfectly. the very best Drill for drilling Corn. Never chokes or clogs in any kind of ground, no matter its condition. Also the **ROYCE REAPER.** This Reaper, after six years trial, has proved itself the best in the world. Easiest running, most durable, does the most satisfactory work, and is made of the best material of any Reaper. Every machine fully warranted.

WATSON BARR, AGENT,
Post address, YPSILANTI,
888 Washtenaw Co., Mich.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE!

At the residence of Mrs. C. R. PATTISON, corner of Huron and Cross sts.

$500

Will be paid by Dr. A. G. OLIN, for every case of Private or Chronic disease he undertakes and fails to cure. Send two stamps for **"Guide to Health," Marriage Guide,** for the million, either sex, 50 cts. **Reliable Female Pills,** $5 a box. A quiet home for ladies during confinement. **Rubber Goods** and circular of important information by express, 50 cts.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

203 So. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, Ill.
Advice Free, 898-3m

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

JOE SANDERS
LEADS THE CLOTHING TRADE in YPSILANTI

JOE SANDERS
KEEPS THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK in town.

JOE SANDERS
BOY'S & YOUTH'S CLOTHING, is more Stylish and better made than any in the city.

JOE SANDERS
HATS & CAPS, for YOUNG MEN, are acknowledged to excel all others.

JOE SANDERS
Buys FANCY STRAW HATS direct from Manufacturers and saves Jobbers' profits.

JOE SANDERS
Has the FINEST MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the County.

And no person who wishes to save money will buy one dollar's worth of Goods in the line until they have seen the stock at

JOE SANDERS,

No. 1 Union Block.

SWEET BROS,

Lumber Dealers,

And Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS.

Planing, Matching and Scroll Sawing done on short notice.

Congress Street, next to Opera House. YPSILANTI, MICH

We are Offering for the Spring Trade the most Complete and Elegant Assortment of

CARPETS,

Imported Rugs and Mats,

—AND—

Upholstered Goods,

Ever Shown in this Market.

Inspection invited.

ABBOT & KETCHUM,

107 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

Ypsilanti

Greenhouse.

PRICES DOWN.

Having a large Surplus Stock of **Plants of every Variety,** and in Splendid Condition, I wll sell them for **the next Sixty Days at One Half the Regular Price,** to close out Surplus.

Verbenas
At 40 Cents per Dozen.

Coleus & Centuries
At 50 Cents per Dozen.

☞ All Orders by Mail or Express will be be promptly filled.

Cut Flowers & Floral Work
OF EVERY DESIGN.

Also Straw and Wire Baskets, &c.

Greenhouses on Pearl St.,
(Near the Post Offices)
Ypsilanti, Mich.

897 **E. LAIBLE, Propr.**

RICE'S Temperance Hotel,

COR. CONGRESS AND BATES,
DETROIT, Mich.

Convenient to Banks, Post Office, City Hall, and Opera Houses.

House new, and Furnished new throughout.

ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.
SINGLE MEALS 25 CENTS.
869

NALL'S

JAMES NALL & CO.,

Have just opened a fine line of CABUL, ANTIQUE and SWISS LACE CURTAINS. The finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

GUTE TAPESTRYS, RAW SILKS, COSTUMES of the newest patterns, and all at popular prices.

Are receiving daily more of those 75 Ct. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at our Stand,

154 & 156 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
JAMES NALL & CO.

CARPETS

886-1y

C. Lingemann & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Umbrellas, Parasols, —AND— Walking Canes,

26 Monroe Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

Have just opened the latest Novelties in PARASOLS.

The Largest Assortment ever shown. Elegant Goods at the lowest prices.

The ladies are invited to inspect our large stock.

Umbrellas and Parasols made to order, covered and repaired. 893 4m

Ypsilanti Commercial.

C. R. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881.

The Administration.

The personal aspect of the recent contest in Washington will not conceal from the country the great practical services of the administration. Secretary Blaine's prompt and energetic action in defense of naturalized citizens, and of a threatened hostile commercial policy in Europe toward certain American exports, showed admirable vigilance. The simple financial measures of Secretary Windom have proved by their results to be as masterly in their way as the measures of Mr. Sherman, of whose counsel Secretary Windom has doubtless had the advantage. Already he has saved on the annual payment of interest more than $14,000,000. Even the continued bonds are selling at a premium, and there is no aspect of the treasury transactions thus far which is not agreeable and assuring. Republican finance will not be the least of Republican claims to the gratitude of the country. With these signal achievements in other departments, the postmaster-general has taken hold of his department, in which lie such enormous opportunities for monstrous frauds, with an intelligence, an energy, and a courage which have never been surpassed in that great office. President John Quincy Adams praised John McLean as the most efficient of postmasters-general. But McLean busily worked his department as a political machine, an offense which will not be imputed to his successor, the present head of the department, who is attending to his proper official duties so comprehensively and effectively that he is breaking up a vast organized conspiracy of public robbery, and has already by his individual official action, saved to the treasury an annual expense of $500,000. In his proceedings, as Mr. James said in his speech at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, he has the necessary and constant co-operation of the head of the Department of Justice—Attorney-General MacVeagh—to whom it will finally fall to bring the conspirators to justice. His action, of course, can not be peremptory and immediate in its effect, like that of the postmaster-general, but he is the indispensable counsellor.

The inspiring head of the administration is the President. His direction that the exposure of robbery shall be complete and unsparing is known to mean what it says; and the confidence of his cabinet that in every effort for the improvement and purification of the government they have his actual, not perfunctory, approval, and his cordial support, and the popular belief in his great public ability, and his pure character and purpose, are the happiest auguries. In the good results already achieved we see the brilliant beginning of what is evidently to be a most vigorous and effective administration. It is fortunate for the country, because patriotic energy and intelligent economy are the guarantees of good government, and it is fortunate for the Republican party, because such an administration alone can be of real party service. It is no less fortunate in a party view that the inevitable contest with Mr. Conkling came at the beginning instead of the end of the term. It will be most fortunate of all if the event and circumstances of the contest shall satisfy the administration that the only way in which the patronage can be made serviceable to the Republican party is by the appointment of officers for public reasons alone.

Emerging from the contest in which the senate took an unconstitutional position, for which, however, in our judgment, the President's action in the withdrawal of nominations was not a remedy. the administration has only to continue the efficient course upon which it has entered, with the determination to regard appointments not as party perquisites, but as public trusts, to secure the enthusiastic support of the country. If at the end of four years the country can see great public robberies exposed and the robbers punished, the total expenditures of the government greatly reduced, its foreign relations firm and friendly, its subordinate officers selected for fitness, and official interference in elections effectively rebuked, the country will inevitably say that a party which has provided such an administration is a truly patriotic party, and that whatever its name and however long it may have administered the government, it ought to continue to administer it. In a word, a vigorous, economical, efficient business administration is both the simplest and surest policy for Republican success.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Not an Offensive Warfare.

Had Senator Conkling's resignation followed speedily upon the nomination of Judge Robertson, his present assumed attitude, it is said, would have a show of consistency; but he lived and thrived, apparently for weeks after that nomination was sent to the senate, and it was only when his fellow-Senators, finding him most unreasonably and obstinately trying to mark out a course for the entire senate to pursue, made it manifest that they should assert themselves, that he, in a sudden access of pride, rebelled against every principle of senatorial courtesy, and refused longer to serve his party, his State or his country as a member of that body. Now he is trying to invoke at Albany the very principle to which he did violence in Washington.

The administration is not making war upon Senator Conkling. The President himself has recently expressed himself incidentally upon the point. A letter was received three days since from President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, addressed to an intimate personal friend in Washington. "I shall not weary you," wrote President Hinsdale, "with comments upon the rapid turnings of the Kaleidoscope in Washington; but I do want your eye and ear upon one point. Thus far the people have magnificently supported the President in his war upon Conkling. Thus, far, too, the war on his part has been wholly defensive. What next? Is the administration going to pursue the ex-Senator into his own State, as the papers have been saying the last few days? I hope not, without serious thought, to say the least. Should he do so, Conkling would be on the defensive and the administration would wage an aggressive war. The President would no longer be supported, as he has been thus far, by a united people. Of course there are plenty of men in and out of Washington who will advise the 'following up' policy, but that changes the whole matter at once and brings up a new issue. Thus far any man could see that the President was defending the power and dignity of his office; but to take an active part in the senatorial question in New York is nothing of the sort."

The gentleman to whom this letter was addressed read it to the President and says that he expressed approval of the sentiment quoted; and said that it was not and never had been his purpose to belittle his office by waging an offensive warfare against Senator Conkling or any other Senator in his own State affairs. The President's visitor was very far from gathering that the President was an uninterested spectotor of passing events, or that he was disposed meekly to submit to the indignities threatened and attempted by Senator Conkling; nor was there in his demeanor or appearance the slightest confirmation of the very absurd rumor that he was desirous that Senator Conkling should be returned to the senate to throw stones at his Administration during his entire term. He believed, however, that the republicans of New York State fully appreciated the untenable attitude assumed by Senator Conkling, and might be depended upon to deal with their representatives in the senate according to their merits. Certainly there would be no interference with their action by the Administration.

The *Tribune's* Washington despatch says: The New York nominations sent to the senate on Thursday ought to satisfy any reasonable man that the President meant exactly what he said when he declared that he would not discriminate, in making official appointments, against any element in the Republican party. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Conkling has forfeited any claims which he had upon the consideration of the Administration, his friends Stewart L. Woodford, A. W. Tenney and Gen. McDougall, have been renominated to the offices to which they were first appointed at the instance of Mr. Conkling. Mr. Tyler is not renominated; but in his place Mr. Gould, who has been an ardent Conkling man, is appointed. Marshal Payn is not renominated. Probably he did not expect to be after taking so active a part with Mr Conkling against the Administration. In his place is nominated an active Republican, in regard to whose character and capacity President Garfield has personal knowledge.

Potsdam.

A city of palaces is Potsdam; palaces springing up fairy-like in the midst of a lake; palaces surrounded by far-stretching parks and sylvan shades; palaces raised on an eminence, with terraced walks and trailling vines, and palaces of white marble in Italian style, used no longer for what they were intended, yet palaces still; palaces old and antiquated, belonging to a far-gone age, and palaces new and modern, with all the luxuries of the present time. What Capua was to ancient Rome, what Versailles is to modern France, Potsdam is to Berlin.

Beautifully situated on a river, in the midst of lovely little lakes, and within easy access of the capital, Potsdam is just the place for a summer residence. The Germans have very little seacoast. What they have, except just at Hamburg, is on the Baltic, and too far off and too unattractive to draw many to its shores. It therefore follows that inland places, either those situated on rivers or mountains, or those that have the advantage of mineral spas, are the places of resort for the well-to-do Germans in summer. Potsdam, ever since Frederick the Great raised Prussia from her former insignificance, and laid the foundations of her present greatness, has been the favorite resting-place of royalty.

Babelsberg is the name of the residence of the Emperor. It is situated in a beautiful park, which has been made as much like an English park as possible, with soft undulating green sward and magnificent old trees. The palace is not an imposing feudal castle like Windsor, but more like the residence of some English nobleman, sufficiently large to meet all needs without being overwhelming in its grandeur. It is, in fact, a very inhabitable kind of building, not too stately or imposing in most of its arrangements to prevent a very home-like feeling, if the very formidable barrier to anything like feeling at home, the stiff etiquette of the Prussian Court, did not come in the way.

The living rooms of the King and Queen and other members of the royal family were plain and simple, as is usual in German households, little indicating the luxury of a court, except the staterooms, which were handsomely fitted up. The dining-room especially, in white with gold, struck us as particularly handsome. In the private room of the Emperor William was a bust of himself in white marble, chiseled by the fair hands of his daughter-in-law, and highly prized in consequence.

The Crown Prince has a private palace, also beautifully situated, at some little distance from Babelsberg; so has Prince Frederick Charles, the Red Prince.

Situated on an eminence in a beautiful locality is a strange-looking but large and roomy mansion; not such as one would dignify either by the name of castle or palace, though bearing the name of the latter, but grand and massive, though somewhat gloomy looking. In front stretches a broad terraced gravel walk, at the edge of which are placed at intervals, large boxes containing orange trees. Trained so as to hang in graceful festoons from box to box were trailing grapevines, at the time we visited the spot, covered with luscious bunches of grapes. Below this terrace the slope was laid out in terraced walks and grounds, which, though not equal in beauty to the Italian gardening of modern days, was pretty and luxuriant, and gives us a good idea of the older styles. This is the celebrated "Sans Souci," the spot where the great Frederick and the brilliant Voltaire, used to love to walk and talk on the great problems of life and death, mortality and immortality. It is now the residence of one of the dowager Queens, but is, I believe, little changed from the days of its early occupant.

There is another palace which was built for the Empress of Russia when she came on a visit to her brother, the then King of Prussia. It is now used as a residence no longer, but is called the Raphael Palace, as it is filled with pictures, copies of the works of the great master.—*New York Mail.*

Keep the Life Pure.

An Arabian princess was presented by her teacher with an ivory casket, exquisitely wrought, with the instruction not to open it until the year rolled around. Many were the speculations as to what it contained, and the time impatiently waited for when the jeweled key should disclose the mysterious contents. It came at last, and the maiden went away alone and with trembling haste unlocked the treasure; and lo! reposing on delicate satin linings, lay nothing but a shroud of rust; the form of something beautiful could be discerned, but the beauty had gone forever. Tearful with dissapointment she did not at first see a slip of parchment containing these words:

"Dear pupil: May you learn from this a lesson for your life, This trinket, when inclosed, had upon it a single spot of rust; by neglect it has become the useless thing you now behold, only a blot on its pure surroundings. So a little stain on your character will, by inattention and neglect, mar a bright and useful life, and in time will leave only the dark record of what might have been. If you now place within a jewel of gold, and after many years seek the right and you will find it as sparkling as ever. So with yourself; treasure up only the pure, the good, and you will ever be an ornament to society, and a source of true pleasure to yourself and your friends."

SUICIDAL MANIA.—W. C. H., aged fifty, a laborer, who had four times attempted, at last committed suicide by drowning himself; a brother had drowned himself at the same spot; a sister poisoned herself, and another sister had attempted suicide. Among the 300 cases I find but two in which heredity may be suspected, though I have not usually made inquiries as to this point. One man had an uncle who had poisoned himself, and a grandfather who cut his throat, both under the influence of drink, and a woman said her father had blown his brains out about a year before her attempt to poison herself. The temperament and disposition, are no doubt matters of transmission from parents who have not taught or transmitted the power of self-government and the reverence for life which they themselves did not possess. Secondly, I cannot doubt but that the sentimental glamour thrown over suicide by some poets and novelists has had an evil result, which they would be eager to deprecate. I distinctly assert, for example, my belief that the poem of T. Hood, "The Bridge of Sighs," written with the sole object of evoking charity for the despised, has yet, with a certain class, tinged suicide with a halo of romance, and afforded a justification of cowardice and crime to the unreasoning and hysterical. Thirdly, many of the attempts that have come under my notice are distinctly attributable to the ordinary violently exaggerated language of parents, perhaps especially mothers, of the poorer classes. "I'll break every bone in your body," is an ordinary way of expressing displeasure at some trivial offense of a child; and no one who has been forced to overhear "a few family words" will wonder how that deed of violence, which is threatened with no intention whatever of accomplishment, becomes in a less guarded moment the suggestion of a crime which is familiar in language, though never really contemplated hitherto in act. Brought up in an atmosphere of threats against life, what wonder if children proceed from the sin of word to that of deed?—*Fortnightly.*

A MAGNANIMOUS BROTHER. — Job Burleson, of Macon, by dint of hard labor, amassed a fortune of $70,000. the will bequeathed only $200 to his son Stephen, who has been a steady companion to his father on the farm, the same to Jerry, but to Charles, who was never contented to remain upon the farm and was always roaming about the country, he left $60,000. When E. B. Wood read the will in the presence of the three sons, Charles, realizing the unfairness in the distribution of the property, with open-heartedness told Mr. Wood to divide the property equally among the three, as he was not entitled to more than either of the others.—*Tecumseh Herald.*

The ancient temples of Egypt are supposed to contain the oldest timber in the world, in the shape of dowel pins, which are incorporated with stone work, known to be not less than 4000 years old. These dowel pins are thought to have been made from the tamarisk or shittim wood, in ancient times, a sacred tree in Egypt, and now occasionally found in the valley of the Nile.

FROM LANSING.

Final adjournment day.—Passage of the Ontonagon & Brule River Bill.—Compilation Again.—Representative Apportionment.—Miscellaneous.

LANSING, May, 27, 1881.

As we predicted in our last, when the matter of fixing the day for final adjournment came up in the house on Tuesday last, that body decided that the day proposed by the senate (June 4), was sooner than they could possibly finish up the business, so changed the dates to June 8th, as the last day of doing business, and June 11th as the day for final adjournment. The senate concurred in the amendment, so the stake is now driven and both houses are working to be able to close up the largest session in the history of the state when said stake is reached. Constituents will doubtless draw a breath of relief at this information.

The famous bill to confer certain lands, rights, franchises, powers and privileges upon the

ONTONAGON & BRULE RIVER R. R.,

which was under discussion in the house when we closed our letter last week, was finally ordered to a third reading and made a special order for the 25th. When it came up for its final passage it received yeas 65, nays 24, and was declared lost by speaker Moffatt, not having received a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect. It was reconsidered, a recess taken until evening and then one or two members were present who were not present in the afternoon and one or two changed their votes, so that it was then passed, receiving 69 yeas to 23 nays. Its friends confidently assert that the necessary two-thirds can be secured in the senate to pass the bill.

THE COMPILATION QUESTION

has been again a bone of contention in the house for a day or two or more, of the present week, a bill to proceed to the election of a compiler in the usual constitutional way having been under discussion The bill was finally recommitted to a select committee who will report it back on Tuesday next, and it is hoped that it may then be gotten safely and speedily through both houses, but nothing is certain in this world but death, so no one dares to prophecy as to the fate of the bill. One faction are attempting to adopt and pass as a substitute for the compiler's bill one for the purchase by the state of the Howell compilation (when printed) in needed quantities, something as the state has just decided to do in the case of the work of Judge Green's on township officers. They claim that Governor Jerome having just approved the bill for that purchase could do no less than approve such an one. This project can hardly pass, however, but it is hoped that one for the election of the compiler may.

The house has had a lively day of it on the bill for

REPRESENTATIVE APPORTIONMENT,

and has finally placed the senate bill, as given two weeks ago, on the order of their reading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The joint resolution increasing the salaries of the circuit judges came up in the senate on the 25th and was lost. Yeas 18, nays 9, not the necessary two-thirds vote. It was reconsidered and will probably fare better the next time.

Governor Jerome has nominated and the senate confirmed Peter B. Loomis, of Jackson, as member of the state board of charities vice Lieutenant Governor Crosby resigned, and John Avery, of Greenville, as member of the state board of health, vice Dr. Kedzie, resigned.

The Governor has also nominated the five members of the tax commission recently provided for by the present legislature. As the nominations have not yet been acted upon by the senate, the secret as to who the nominees are has not been removed. It is generally understood, however, that there is some opposition to their confirmation, chiefly on account of the location from which they were chosen.

The Ionia Reformatory investigation closed to-day, after a long list of witnesses had been examined on both sides, and the joint committee are expected to be able to report next week. It is now believed, in advance of the report, that the investigation has not succeeded in establishing the charges of incompetency, etc., against the Warden, but have proven beyond a doubt, that the board of managers and prison officials are not in harmony with each other, but are at sixes and sevens, so to speak, and that the institution should have, as some of the members of the committee express it, either a new boon of managers or a new Warden.

Speaker Moffat was on the 25th presented by the fourteen messenger boys of the house with a beautiful gold-lined silver water pitcher, goblets and slop bowl, Representative Kinney making a neat presentation speech to which the speaker feelingly responded.

Governor Jerome has approved the consolidated school bill providing for a board of county school examiners.

The Governor has signed the liquor tax bill, but it was passed so late in the session that it can only apply to those who wish to engage in the business now, and not to those who took out or renewed their licenses before May 1st.

Those who stay in Michigan are in no danger of being "hanged by the neck until they are dead," for at least two years longer, because, after the house had passed Wyckoff's bill to restore capital punishment, as they did on the 25th, by a vote of 56 yeas to 31 nays, the senate indefinitely postponed the further consideration of the bill, and it sleeps the sleep from which there is no waking.

Detroit and her interests continues to engage much time and attention, as indeed it ought, being over a twentieth part of the whole state in point of population.

It is understood to-day that a satisfactory arrangement has been made between the projectors of the Union depot bill and the transit railway scheme, whereby the latter sells their land to the former and is to "step down and out." If so, the depot bill will now go through with no trouble or opposition.

BOHEMIAN.

Hunting the Otter.

The skin of the otter is worth more than that of any other animal, excepting the royal ermine. It brings in Alaska from $50 to $150. Unlike all other skins in this country, it needs little assistance from the fur-dresser's arts, They are very warm animals, and are worthy of being considered game, for none but the most expert hunters are successful in their pursuit. Unlike the fur seal, millions of which return annually in great herds to the Pryboloff islands, where they are driven and slaughtered by clubbing, the otters go singly or in pairs, and their range is a large one.

The otter was to a certain extent protected. No white man could kill them, and no firearms could be used in hunting them, but with inadequate force to carry out the law it soon became a dead letter. A number of white men of various nationalities had settled on the island of Ounga (near the south point of Alaska peninsula), and employed themselves in otter hunting. In 1878 the treasury department gave special permission to such whites as were married to native women and intended to remain in the territory to hunt them, which permission put otters at a discount and women at a premium. But very little ceremony was needed to give them full rights to both otters and women.

These squaw-men by their steady hunting, frequently with guns, are greatly reducing the supply. At Arton, where they were once abundant, but seven were killed last year, and in other resorts they are decreasing. A skin worth $5 per square foot is worth working for.

The method of hunting the otter, as practised by the Indians of southeastern Alaska, and I presume much the same elsewhere, is as follows: The hunters go in companies of three canoes, each carrying ten paddlers, the one in the bow being armed with a spear or bow and arrows. Lately muskets have been introduced, which are loaded with buckshot; but this is illegal, and tends to drive the animals from their breeding grounds, which are on rocky islands just to the northward of Cape Spencer.

The animals seek these islets in May, and the hunters rendezvous at them. When an otter is seen approaching they endeavor to form a circle to seaward of it, as quietly as possible, and then close on it. When alarmed the otter dives and endeavors to make its way to sea. Although less able to remain under than the seal, its first dive will last for half an hour; but if quickly discovered and followed on reappearing, it soon becomes tallied, and falls to the lot of the boat that first wounds it. Great care is taken to hit it on the head, and some of the Indians are expert shots.

Any dispute of ownership is referred to old Kah-heo-doo-sak, who listens to all the evidence, and gives a decision that is never questioned. Willougby was present at one such arbitration. The old man gave the skin, worth $70, to one of the contestants, who was to pay the other seven blankets, worth $21.

All captains of companies report to this chief the number of their otters, and he keeps a tally. This year 127 have been tallied, worth probably at least $10,000. The Indians say they don't kill the female at this spring season, but the skins of unborn sea otter pups are frequently on sale. I suppose that they do refrain, fully as much as does the ordinary supporter of game laws in New York from killing does when in the Adirondacks and out of meat.

In fall there is another short season, during which all adults are killed without distinction. On nearly every one of the Aleutian islands, in several places in the Alaska peninsula, and in as many or more along the western coast, the Alaska Commercial company and the Northwest Fur company have agents stationed who monopolize the market in the vicinity.

Hoonah Dick admitted that some of the Alaska hunters used guns. I asked him why they did it, and he said that the English Indians used them, and unless they did also they could not get near enough to kill the otters by other means. He and Kah-hoo-doo-sak.—*Forest Stream.*

A certain New Yorker never has money enough on hand to pay his bills. A few days ago he bought a pair of boots on credit. "How much are they?", "Five dollars if you buy on credit, as usual, but ten dollars if you pay de cash down." "How is that?" "Vell, you see," said the simple-minded German, "ven I seels on credit I knows it is a dead loss, so I makes de loss so shmall as possible.

A school teacher who had lost all patience with a very stupid boy finally told the boy's father. "Your son is getting worse and worse every day." "I don't think he can be quite that bad," remonstrated the partial parent. "Well, then, he is at least getting worse and worse every other day, or say three times a week," said the teacher.

At Racine, Wis., last week, Annie Myrtle, a girl 13 years of age, died from the effects of jumping rope. She jumped 102 times, which so injured her brain and other internal organs, that she was a terrible sufferer until relieved by death.

The seeds of our punishment are sown at the same time we commit sin.—*Hesiod.*

TERRIBLE WRECK.

The accident of the steamboat Victoria, on the Thames, near London Ont., is worse than was first reported. The vessel was nothing but a skeleton. Her full capacity, was from 300 to 400 persons, but as near as can be ascertained about 600 were crowded upon her decks. As soon as the start was made for London the crowd began to surge from one side of the boat to the other, and with each change the water would run over the lower deck. Each sway increased the depth of the water, and finally the officers, as I am informed by one of the party who escaped, attempted to have the crowd remain quiet. The water increased in depth on the lower deck, however, and as many as could crowded upon the upper deck to keep their feet dry. The passengers began to grow excited, and as the crowd surged from side to side, the posts supporting the upper deck finally gave way, and the upper floor with its load of human freight, came down with a crash upon the heads of those who remained on the lower deck. The passengers had been warned by a cracking sound, and made a rush for one side, and as the upper deck fell all were percipitated into the water. Those who were on the hurricane deck were wedged between the roof and the floor, and those on the lower deck went into the water underneath the shattered timbers. The whole crowd were thus thrown into a huddle, and no pen can do justice to the scene that followed. Stalwart men, courageous women, and helpless children were struggling together in a mass of debris, many of them stunned and maimed by the shattered timbers. Escape for all was impossible and the scramble for life is described as one of the most heartrending scenes imaginable. Many who were able to swim found themselves fast among the timbers, and as soon as they had succeeded in extricating themselves some helpless child or woman clung to them, and in many instances all went to the bottom together.

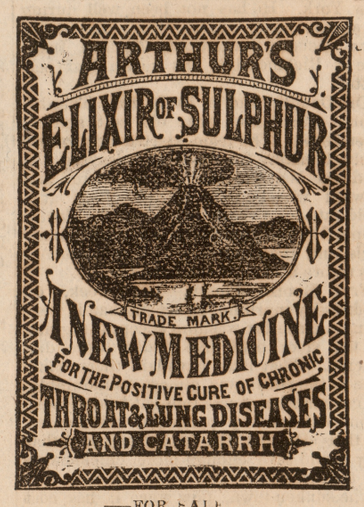
Capt. Rankin of the collapsed steamer Victoria, makes the following statement: Left Springbank at 5:20, and the accident occurred at 6:10. I noticed no symptoms of danger until near the place where the accident occurred. After leaving the waterworks the people were all sitting quietly in the boat. At Springbank, however, I told the people who were crowding on board that some of them must get off, or I would not leave the dock. Fifteen or twenty got off, and I did not feel so anxious. She was quite crowded, no doubt, but there was quite a bit of room unoccupied on the lower deck. There were not over 400 on board, and I would make oath to it. On coming around the bend at the cemetery the passengers rushed over on one side to see the steamer Princess Louise go by. The Victoria listed over badly at that point, and did not right herself until we reached Elliott's Creek, when she straightened up. Just as we reached the point of the accident she lurched again. She leaned over until one deck was two inches under water on one side, and about two feet out of water on the other. I sent word by a boy to the engineer to know if there was any danger. He sent word back that there was great danger unless we got her straightened up. We were then in sight of Cove bridge. The passengers were not the least bit excited. Young Parish came to me and said they could not get the boat straightened. The passengers would not move from their places on the other side of the boat. The deck hand told me the same thing.

If anyone is to blame it is me, but I don't think I am. I was in charge of the boat, and if the people had obeyed me there would not have been no accident. When I found there was danger I prayed to God to keep her afloat until I could run her on to the sand bar. Three minutes more would have done it. The people did not ask me to stop at Ward's and let them off. If I had stopped many more would have got on. A calculation of the boat's capacity will show that she had standing room for 400 only. Three hundred was her ordinary capacity. I hope a thorough investigation will be made and believe I shall be cleared from blame.

The inquest in the London disaster began Saturday, but was adjourned till Wednesday next. The evidence taken reflects in a damaging manner upon the management of the steamer.

Two old farmers were cackling at the fireside, when one said to the other, "What are the two greatest powers on earth?" "Money and drink," replied his neighbor, "the one will buy everything but happiness, and the other is the parent of misery."

"My wife," remarked Fitznoodle, "is fairly crazy over the spring fashions. She's got the delirium trimmins."—*Nycum Advertiser.*



—FOR SALE—

F. F. INGRAM.

COUNTRY LIFE.

Not what we would, but what we must,
Makes up the sum of living;
Heaven is both more and less than just
In taking and in giving.
Swords cleave to hands that sought the plow,
And laurels miss the soldiers' brow.

Me, whom the city holds, whose feet
Have worn the stony highways,
Familiar with its loneliest street—
Its ways are never my ways,
My cradle was beside the sea,
And there I hope my grave will be.

Old homestead! In that old gray town
The vane is seaward blowing,
Thy slip of garden stretches down
To where the tide is flowing;
Below they lie, their sails are furled,
The ships that go around the world.

Dearer that little country house,
Inland, with pines beside it;
Some peach trees, with unfruitful boughs,
A well, with weeds to hide it;
No flowers—or only such as rise
Self-sown, poor things, which all despise.

Dear country home! Can I forget
The least of thy sweet trifles?
The window vines, which clamber yet,
Whose blooms the bee still rifles?
The roadside blackberries, growing ripe,
And in the woods the Indian pipe?

Happy the man who tills the field,
Content with rustic labor;
Earth does to him her fulness yield,
Hap what may to his neighbor.
Well days, sound nights—oh can there be
A life more rational and free?

Dear coun'ry life of child and man!
For both the best, the strongest,
That with the earliest race began,
And has outlived the longest.
Their cities perished long ago;
Who the first farmers were we know.

Perhaps our Babels, too, will fall;
If so, no lamantations,
For Mother Earth will shelter all
And feed the unborn nations;
Yes, and the swords that menace now
Will then be beaten by the plow.

—*R. H. Stoddard.*

A WINTER'S EVENING.

We lived not two miles from a busy little city whose bells, mellowed by water—for the river ran between it and us—blew cheerily over to our ears, whose roofs and steeples flashed in our eyes all day under the warm sunshine, and whose lights, red and glancing, cheered our sense of isolation on lonely nights. We were isolated indeed. There was no house near us on either side.

The village at our back was as far away as the city in our face, and on either side of us were waste lands, through which ran the wide, white turnpike, climbing high hills, and getting lost between tall trees as it left the river. In the day-time wheels rumbled busily enough along its track in summer, and in the winter sleighs and farm sleds, with their merry bells. But after nightfall few vehicles passed with the exception of the belated stage, which, with its gleaming lanterns, was an enchanted spectacle to us children, as it rolled away into the unseen country beyond. No travelers were abroad, especially in the winter evening, with the exception of tramps, but these were sometimes numerous; and as our house stood upon the top of a high hill, its lights were seen at a long distance, and beckoned all sorts of vagrants to our door.

It was a wild February evening, with a fierce northeaster hurling a blinding sheet of snow against the windows, hiding and muffling the city noise and lights, and obliterating all signs of the highway in its drift and whirl. Feeling as far removed from the world as if we were keeping a lighthouse on a desolate island, the family were congregated in the wide, low-walled sitting-room, which was cheerfull enough with lamp-light and fire, in spite of the imprisoned feeling which a snow storm will give even those who live in thickly populated neighborhoods. One played on the piano the fitful, half sad, half merry strains of an old waltz. One worked with an air of absorption in bright colored worsted, while all the others, with the exception of us children, were contentedly walled behind books and newspapers.

Having been kept in the house all day by the storm, we were beginning to find picture-books and dolls monotonous, and not being alive to the beauty of the passionate strains of Chopin, we retired to the kitchen, hoping to find 'Marthy,' our chief 'help,' in a story-telling mood. But one glance at her face assured us that the situation was hopeless. Her fingers were engaged in a too solemn operation to allow such frivolous use of her tongue at the same time. She was sewing Methodist buttons on to a Methodist apron, with strong, even Methodist thread. This is, to speak more intelligibly, she was making an apron for the fair in aid of the Methodist church across the river, of which she was a member, with buttons and thread which came from the store of a Methodist brother. Marthy scorned to sew with secular thread; she seemed to think that her labors would not be blessed in this case, and as for buttoning her garments with secular buttons, it was not to be thought of for a moment. So, though the buttons which she was fastening to the child's apron were much too large and coarse for the delicate blue cambric of which it was fashioned, that they came from the Methodist brother's establishment, and the orphan who was destined to wear it would not be buttoned out of the gospel, were sufficient reasons to her for using them instead of procuring more suitable ones at another shop.

Marthy—she would not allow any one to pronounce her name Martha—was always doing things in the gospel. Fifteen years before, when she bought her black silk—she still called it her new black silk—my mother advised her to discard the frail and extremely ugly and unsuitable buttons which she bought at Turner's, the Methodist store, for those of a better quality which could be procured at the largest establishment in town.

'Should like them better buttons, Miss Jones,' said she, 'the best is allus cheap est in the end, I calculate, but I don't hold to buyin' of'em, out er the gospil, 'n Turner earn't afford to keep no better. Folks in our meetin' is poor, you know.'

'But you bought your dress at Hunt's,' said my mother, half puzzled, half amused.

'Yis, I hed to do that or go without the gownd. Turner don't never hev silk, but I'm kinder 'fraid 'twas extravagant buyin' of it at all; 'n sinful, too, to pay so much money out o' my own meetin'. Goodness knows I'm keerful enuff as a general thing about paying out anything for what hain't strictly useful, though, an' I do kinder injoy the silk Sundays, for it's the fust one I ever hed. Even the elder's wife, that's the salt o' the airth 'n dretful unworldly, wears one. But Miss Jones, ef I should buy the buttons at Hunt's, too, I should feel as ef I was buttoned clean out o' the gospil, true's you live. You see Hunt's gains goes to s'port worldliness 'n frivolity, but Turner's, what he gits, poor soul, goes to the gospil.'

My mother did not exactly understand this, as it was well known that all poor Turner's gains which did not go for bread and butter, were spent by his dissolute son in riotous living, but she said nothing, and Marthy wore long lengths of purple Methodist ribbon to hide the ugly buttons. 'When I marry, I shall marry in the gospil,' she very frequently said, with an air of unconquerable determination. And she was still preparing for matrimony, as she had been for thirty years and more (she was past fifty now) with the most matter-of-course zeal and prudence. The stock of household linen which she was storing away from year to year, was something remarkable, and though a great deal of it had grown yellow with age, she was very fond of displaying it to her admiring friends, and was not in the slightest degree disturbed by any unfounded and ill natured insinuations that she might never have any use for these household treasures.

Martha had not been without her opportunities, it is true. She was not beautiful to look upon, her features having the appearance of being unnaturally elongated, like a face in the bowl of a spoon, a queer candle-mould figure, and a skin both red and wrinkled, like that of a frost-bitten apple. But she was industrious as a bee, neat as wax, and, as her friends remarked, "she was spry as a cricket, 'n didn't 'pear no older than she did twenty years ago." Then, though she did work for a living, she was by no means obliged to do so. She possessed quite a fortune, well invested in bank and railroad stock, and was quite famous in her "meetin" as a woman of means. In the first place, the railroads had seen fit to cross one corner of the snug little piece of land by the river, which her father left her when he died twenty-five years before.

Then they took a notion to build wharves on the remainder of the land as the little city increased in size, and Martha shrewdly held on to her possessions until nearly all the commerce crept up in that direction. Then she got what prices she saw fit to demand for it; and found herself richer and of more consequence than she had ever dreamed of being even in her extravagant youth, when she wildly aspired to marrying a presiding elder.

'But 'taint no sign that I should set and twiddle my thumbs coz I've got a little property,' she said, and still kept house for Deacon Hobbs, who lived out in the country and was a widower with seven children.

Deacon Hobbs expressed himself of the opinion that they had better marry, they got along so well together, but Marthy felt obliged to differ with him on this point.

'I couldn't never feel jestified in merrying out o' my own meetin',' she sighed. 'If you was a deacon of the Methodist church, 'stead o' the Baptist, I might consider the matter.'

Since she had lived at our house, a period of sixteen years or so, the household on severeal occasions has fallen into quite a panic for fear of losing this neat, deft-handed servant. At one time it was a sturdy young farmer from the back country; at one time it was the stage-driver, who had taken shelter from a wild storm, in her kitchen, and had fallen in love with her squash pies. And at another time it was a tin peddlar, between whom and Marthy the rag trade had progressed with a tender smoothness which was amazing, considering the native sharpness of both.

But after a few weeks of most earnest courtship, each of these admirers, emulating the Arabs, folded his tent, that is, got into his wagon, and stole away, haunting our back dooryard no more when the witching hour of twilight made shadows in the lilac and syringa bushes by the kitchen windows. But never, since my memory, had a lover appeared to woo our grey-haired maid, and I am sure that Marthy's friends considered her situation hopeless, as far as matrimony was concerned, in spite of her money and her thrift, for the unmarried men in the meetin' were all too young. Marthy scorned youthful swains, and for some unaccountable reason the elder men all died before their wives, and a widower was a being unknown.

On this particular evening Marthy was all alone in the kitchen, the hired man being occupied with a sick horse in the stables, and Phebe, her assistant of whom she contemptuously spoke as 'that hired girl,' had become a victim of the toothache and gone home for a few days. Marthy did not approve of 'hired girls.'

'Oh, Marthy, do tell us a story,' I exclaimed, determined at least not to give up this pleasure without first making an effort.

'Git out! I don't know no stories, 'n don't you see I'm busy on work much more important than story-telling?'

'Why, Marthy, you know heaps of them. Tell us how your house was all covered up with snow once, and how you like to smothered.'

'Children shouldn't never contradict. I ain't agoin' to tell no stories, 'taint profitable.'

Here the sound of heavy footsteps on the doorsteps arrested her speech, and a loud rap at the back door caused her to drop her work and hastily repair to the sitting room.

'Mr. Jones, I wish you would be kind ernuff to go to the back door,' she said to my father. 'Somebody knocked, n' I feel kinder skittish to-night, I'm sure I kent tell why.'

'It's some tramp who has lost his way in the storm, I suppose,' said father, hastening to investigate.

The wind rushed in at the open door piercing cold, and hurling great clouds of hail and snow. Nothing was to be seen but darkness, through the blinding drift, but on being invited to walk in, the darkness took the shape of a little man very much tied up in mufflers, and wearing a rustic and rather shabby looking overcoat.

'Beg your pardin for intrudin', sir, but you see I've got lost in the storm. It does storm considerable.'

This we thought was stating the case mildly.

'It stormed when I left home,' the stranger continued. I live in Whitneyville, out back here, but my darter 't lives over here to the city, 'n seein' as her husband was away, 'n I could as well as not, I thought I'd go 'n spend the Sabbath with her, 'n here I be dependent on cherity for a night's lodging. My old mare was lame, you see, else I should ha' driv her 'n reached my desperation afore now, but—'

'Yes, I think you might have,' said father, smiling. 'But sit up to the fire and warm yourself, you must be very cold and very much exhausted too. I'll bring a glass of brandy and—'

'No, sir, 'scuse me, but no sperit fur me, I'm dretful against drink, though occashuns may sometimes be pressin' I would like a cup er tea, though, seein' as I haint hed no supper nor nothin'.,

Marthy, who had folded her work with a sigh, and with sad resignation to her duty in aiding the unfortunate, had pocured meat and a very dry piece of dried apple-pie from the pantry, on hearing sentiments against 'sperit' which her soul approved, hastily substituted a whole mince pie for the unfavorable piece of dried apple, and cut a loaf of fresh bread. But she did not favor tramps of any kind, and prepared the repast, even for this light of temperance, with the air of a martyr. Father went back into the sitting room and the little man, who had a bald head fringed by a row of light auburn curls streaked with gray, and very rosy cheeks, began to be conversational.

'Sorry to trouble you, I'm sure. marm,' he said, rubbing his hands and speaking in a soft, drawling tone, which he evidently intended to be polite.

Marthy regarded him with a look which said plain enough, 'well, you certainly ought to be.'

'My daughter, Mis' Jooly Stebbins, 'll be dretful put out by my not appearin' at her house to-night. With her husban' up river, 'n her little girl sick, she won't injoy the conserlations of the Sabbath ter-morrer very much, I'm afeard.'

'Sakes alive! is Mis' Jooly Stebbins your daughter? Why, she b'longs to my meeting,' exclaimed Marthy, with a countenance changed to sudden graciousness.

And seizing the teapot which she had placed upon the stove, filled with the cold tea which was left from supper, she instantly disposed of its contents by the way of the waste bucket, and proceeded to make a fresh draught, using the fragrant hyson generously.

'Sho! Glad to meet you, sister. The gospil is a sacred tie that binds us all to-gether in love. When I meet a sister in the gospil I feel as if I had been acquainted with her always.'

The acquaintance was surely progressing, and Marthy looked deeply touched.

'Which kind er preserves do you like best damson er strawberry, Brother ——I forgit the name?'

'Brother Parker, marm; preserves is immaterial, yet I might say strawberry, if I was to be pressed. Lemme see, I've often heard Jooly speak of the friends she hes made sence she come to the city to live. There's one, Miss Marthy Hopkins, that she seems to be dretful fond of. They say she's a charitable lady, 'n imminently pious.'

Marthy blushed like a girl.

'I'm Marthy Hopkins, myself, 'n I set great store by Jooly, too; as fur the rest, Brother Parker, we hain't none of us perfect. The human heart is deceitful, 'n desperately wicked.'

Brother Parker expressed a great deal of delighted surprise.

'I feel ter home now,' said he, 'more ter home than es if I was in my own house, in fact, for it's dretful lonesome there since Abby died. Lemme see, your husban'———'

'I never hed no husban',' said Marthy, cheerfully, at the same time tying a spotless white apron, with a girlish trimming of pink, over the dark calico one which she always wore unless it were a holiday, and stealing anxious glances at the looking glass.

Brother Parker looked astonished. As if the wily little man wasn't acquainted with her whole history; as if he hadn't planned to spend the Sabbath with Jooly solely on her account. To be sure, he had not intended to make her acquaintance that evening, but the fates had been propitious and stranded him at her door.

'Don't you never feel kinder lonesome?' he inquired with a deeply tender tone and glance between two mouthfuls of cold chicken. 'Women haint fit to brave the sorrers of life alone.'

Marthy cast down her eyes with a look of prim propriety.

Maidens should be mild and meek,
Swift to hear and slow to speak!

'Well, yes, I do sometimes,' she confessed falteringly, after a little pause.- 'But then, I hold it sinful to repine, 'n I'm too busy, generally speakin', to know whuther I'm lonesome or not.'

'I dare say, but then et's nateral for a woman to cling.'

Marthy looked a little grim, and brother Parker saw that he was not on the right track.

'Now I should enjoy this excellent meal a good deal better ef I had somebody a settin' opposite me to the table. Contrary to scriptures, bread eat in secrit haint pleasant to me. S'posin' you set down here ef you don't like eatin' much of anything.'

'Shaw!' exclaimed Marthy, with a blush and a nervous giggle.

Nevertheless she did as he requested, and brother Parker was so engaged in making eyes at her over the top of the urn, that he put mustard in his tea instead of upon the cold meat, and committed all sorts of eccentricities.

'Now, haint this cosey?' he said, as the meal progressed, after the state of the church and the warmth and coldness and the 'meetins' had been duly discussed.

Martha smilingly admitted that it was.

'Just like a little bit of heaven aforehand,' he continued. 'Don't you think, seein's we are both alone in the world, 'n members of one family in the gospil, we'd better jine hands 'n pull on together through life 'n allers set opposite one 'nother same's we are now?'

They were not opposite each other, for the brother had hitched his chair by degrees until it had quite reached Marthy's side, but that made no difference. One expects flights of the imagination in the speech of an ardent lover.

'Well, I don't know but what 'twould be for the best. The gospil seems to pint that way.'

And Marthy blushingly allowed one arm of the brother to remain around her waist, while the other aided in the employment of eating plum cake.

A few moments later, one of the family suddenly opening the door, beheld this astonishing scene in wide mouthed horror and amazement.

But Marthy was equal to the occasion. Quickly extricating herself from the embrace of her joyous lover, she rose to her feet, and spoke with even more than her usual majesty:

'I spose I may as well give Mis' Jones warnin' now as any time. I allers said how I wasn't never goin' to marry out er the gospil, 'n so I hain't!'

'What a romance,' said my father, when he heard the tale. 'Well, the brother did reach his desperation, after all!'

Startling Truth to Parents.

Perhaps the worst thing to be said of tobacco, is the medical testimony which follows:

"The parent whose blood and secretions are saturated with tobacco, and whose brain and nervous system are semi-narcotized by it, must transmit to his child, elements of distempered body and erratic mind; a deranged condition of organic atoms, which elevates the animalism of future being at the expense of the moral and intellectual nature." And here is the law of hereditary transmission or penalty. (Exodus, xx: 4, 5, 6.) "Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children of the third and fourth generations of them which hate Me." Thus innocent ones are often made life-long sufferers by their drinking, smoking or licentious parents. And it is coming now to be farther known (what is an answer to the apologies of those who indulge their grosser appetites, on the ground that such habits do not hurt themselves), that persons inheriting good constitutions, of laborious life in the open air, will manifest for years comparatively little conscious injury from their vices—while children born to them, grow up from birth, weakly, ervous, with hereditary taints, and sometimes epileptic or imbecile! And these known results might be inferred from the fact that tobacco chewed is quickly absorbed into the system from the mouth; deranges the action of the heart; is an energetic depressant of the nervous system; while habitual smoking carries the deadly nicotine directly through the lungs into the arterial blood, depraving the very springs of life. Were it not that mothers are generally of purer life and purer blood than fathers, these deplorable results would be far more widely manifest than now.

The very able writer, Dr. Richardson, already quoted, says on this point: "If a community of youths of both sexes, whose progenitors were finely formed and powerful, were trained to the early practice of smoking, and if marriage were confined to the smokers, an apparently new and physically inferior race of men and women would be bred. Such an experiment is impossible as we live: for many of our fathers do not smoke, and scarcely any of our mothers, —and so (chiefly to the credit of our women be it said), the integrity of the race is fairly preserved."

It would seem that the French are mighty eaters. Paris alone ate during the month of January 62,500 cwt. of meat, two-thirds of which was beef. In addition to this she ate 1,835 sucking pigs, 811 lambs, 138 wild boars, 1,835 deer, 40,000 hares, 184,000 rabbits, 34,000 wild ducks, 6,000 woodcocks, 5,000 snipes, 63,338 turkeys, 40,265 geese, 250,000 larks, 17,500 blackbirds and thrushes, 4,000,000 pounds of fish, 500,000 oysters, 17,000,000 eggs, 2,000,000 pounds of butter, 1,500,000 pounds of vegetables, and 880,000 pounds of cheese.

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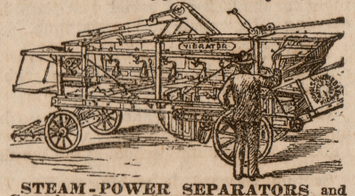

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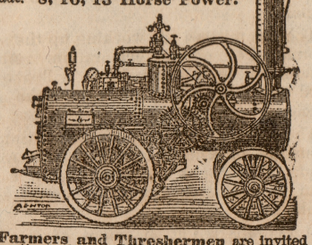

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THE COMMERCIAL.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Ypsilanti as second-class matter.]

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Pearl streets, opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

Additional Local continued from First Page.

The new moon don't hold water. A wet June.

The Butler road was completed on Thursday.

The Good Templars will make up to-night for the lack of a social last Saturday evening. Ice cream, and a good time.

Press of local matter compells us to leave out, for this week, the railroad time tables and the markets.

Good, better, best. The Legislature has appropriated $25,000 to build an additional building for a training school at the Normal.

Samuel Barnard is making repairs and putting up a large addition to his residence on Huron street, 1st ward. The mason work will probably be completed this week.

Burr Robbins and Colvin's show was detained at Manchester three hours by an accident to one of their big wagons, weighing six tons.

A good time anticipated at Grange Hall next Wednesday evening. Mr. Andrew Campbell will read a paper on the mission of the Grange, and Mr. John Taylor one on Socialism.

The committees are working up the contemplated 4th of July celebration. About $400 has been subscribed. It will require hard work and plenty of it to make it a success.

The Ann Arbor *News* advertises a Sunday excursion on the Toledo and Ann Arbor road. Better put the road to better uses than to entice the youth to desecrate the Sabbath.

It was reported at the close of the love feast in the M. E. church on Sunday morning that fifteen persons had joined the church by letter during the quarter. The love feast was most excellent in spirit.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's church will hold a social festival at the residence of R. W. Hemphill, east of the city, next Wednesday evening. These socials have uniformly been a success, and a pleasant time is anticipated.

Letters remaining in P. O. June 2d:

M E Carlton,	John Goundry,
Erastus Quick,	Flora Masher,
Eli Newton,	Maud Reed,
A E Sumner,	W Smith,
Mrs Harriet Thompson,	Mrs M E Smith.

Havens has a nice luxury for the table called "The Favorite Food." It is manufactured of the very best of oats and pure white corn, and cooked ready for the table. We have tried it and pronounce it delicious, especially for parties out of health.

The Sons of Temperance seem to have had a successful revival. They meet in the Good Templar's hall every Wednesday evening. At the last meeting four were initiated and fourteen applications for membership were presented.

The temperance meeting to-morrow afternoon, unless the weather should be unfavorable, on Worden Bros.' lawn. In that case it will be held in reform club rooms over Sherwood's store. Bros. Fraser Spoor and Hall will address the meeting. The lawn will be made attractive.

FRIEND PATTISON.—Please correct a statement appearing under the head of Augusta news in last weeks COMMERCIAL, saying that the remains of Milton Marvin were taken to the house of Mr. J. Robbins. They were taken from Ypsilanti direct to his mothers, Mrs. Aylsworth where the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Dunning.

E. J. Allen.

The most pleasant session of the District Lodge of Good Templars for Wayne and Washtenaw Counties was held in this city Wednesday. Between forty and fifty delegates were present. A first class dinner was served by N. L. Atwood, at his restaurant, on Huron street, including ice cream, oranges, and all the dishes of the season. The next meeting is to be held at Taylor Center, the first Wednesday in September.

Ferrier & Son are in clover. Their corn shellers have been a wonderful success. They have improved upon their "success," and now, at their mrchine works in this city, are manufacturing "Ferrier's Improved, Self-Adjusting Corn Sheller," a right hand machine, simple in construction, separates the corn from the cob, and adjusts itself to all sized ears without the use of springs.

Rev. John M. Richmond, at the Baptist church, to-morrow evening, will deliver an address on "The Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church," under the auspicies of the Ladies' Mission Circle of the Baptist church. It is their design to have presented before them, during the summer, the mission work of each of the leading evangelical denominations.

By favor of Mr. Moon, of Denton, we have a copy of the *Ontario County Times*, printed at Canandagua, N. Y., giving an interesting account of the Ontario and Livingston sheep show. While they import from the west the best specimens they sell at a good round price to purchasers, their blooded fine wooled sheep. Twenty-eight rams, fleece ranged from fifteen to thirty pounds. Thirty ewes from eleven to twenty pounds. Mr. Moon came from this great blooded sheep country and has brought a fine variety with him.

It is our impression that being the first 4th of the opening of the Butler road, that the very wisest and best policy for our business men, would have been to join the excursionists on that road in force on the 4th, giving old time friends a shake of the hand. Giving them to understand we are not jealous, and that we have not a particle of fear that Ypsilanti will, or can be, "fenced in." Instead of antagonizing them, go and give them a generous fraternization, and invite them to return our call for a big thing July 4th, 1882. Better do this unless we can get up a celebration this year that will over-shaddow all our neighbors.

A Lawn Social in the fine grounds of Mr. W. Snyder, Forest Ave., Wednesday eve., June 8th, under the auspices of the Young People's Society of the M. E. church. Strawberries and ice cream served on the lawn. Everybody invived. By special request, the amatuer actors in the late very enjoyable May party given by this society, propose to repeat the winding of the May pole, which part of the programme was so much admired before. The grounds will be lighted by Chinese lanterns and other devises, and no pains spared to make the entertainment a success. An admission fee of five cents will be charged at the gate. children with their parents free. Strawberries and ice cream, each, ten cents per dish. Come and witness the winding of the May pole, and enjoy the first strawberry lawn social of the season.

CAPT. SPENCER'S ADDRESS.

FRIENDS, FELLOW CITIZENS, COMRADES.

On similar occasions of this character, I have wondered if the afflicted ones of our dead comrades, and their sympathizing friends could in some degree appreciate the feelings of those who were witnesses of the scenes that occasioned these memorial exercises. Many of us are standing close by the hallowed spots, where lie buried the dearest of all we cherished in this life. These are our own individual treasures, but the soldier's grave, belongs to every one who is protected by the flag he died for. It is appropriate that we should at least once in the year, stop for an hour from the hurry of business come to this consecrated ground, and lay these beautiful floral tributes, over the remains of the dead soldier. We owe it to ourselves, and to the posterity of these sleeping ones as well as to the glorious institutions they fought to save. While so much has been so well and eloquently said, over the known graves of our brave defenders, I have a sentiment to offer for the thousands of those whose last resting place is unmarked and unknown. Memory brings back with vivid recollection the many we have seen, lying in long rows, uncoffined, clad in the blue uniform of the private soldier, with their pale faces looking up to the blue heavens above, and appealing with mute lips to the just God who reigns there, that he would inspire the hearts of their decendants to ever keep in mind the cause for which they died. May all in this solumn presence send up a prayer for consolation to those who through these long weary years of waiting, have been unable to locate the place of burial of their loved ones and whose graves shall be discovered only on the morning of the resurrection. Let us never forget to show by word and deed our interest in the old father and mother of the boy whose unburied remains lie in the swamps of Virginia, or in the poor widow, whose husband gasped out his last prayer of earth for the dear ones at home, and whose blood has made sacred the black soil of the banks of the Mississippi and when our time shall come to join this "innumerable caravan," loving hearts and willing hands will pay us the same tribute of respect, and keep green the memories of our unselfish patriotism.

NORMAL ITEMS.

DECORATION DAY.

For the first time in the history of Ypsilanti, Decoration day was observed last Monday. Arrangements for the day had not been thought of until late Eriday P. M., when a a meeting was called and a committee appointed to make arrangements. It was decided that all should meet at the Baptist church at 6 P. M., and should then proceed to the cemetery. A decorating committee of the following young ladies was chosen. Many of them are daughters of Union soldiers and all had friends in the army:

Senior Class—Fourth Year.—Mary McCracken, Ida Spoor, Frances Mathews, Lizzie Young.

Third Year.—Sarah Ball, Mattie Robinson, Hattie Hodge, Ettie Lee.

Second Year.—Flora Shultis, Rose Laible, Fannie Cheever, Louise Richards.

First Year.—Hettie Minton, Grace Rowley, the Misses Shaffer.

Common School Class.—Hattie Howk, Kittie Miller, Miss Corwin, Miss Aegry.

Executive Committee.—Professor Vroman, James Hettinger, William Chapin.

Mr. John Jackson, who was an active soldier, was chosen marshal. Promptly at the hour mentioned the people began to arrive, bringing bouquets, wreaths, and garlands. No one came empty handed, but each brought some little tribute to the dead. Rain began to fall soon after six, but did not continue long, only nicely laid the dust and kissed the parched graves preparatory to their covering of flowers. As the rain ceased, a beautiful bow arched the eastern sky, seeming to stand over the graves so soon to be decorated. To the friends of the soldiers who lay buried, it was beautifulty emblematic. A procession was formed with the the city band and Light Guards, leading citizens, in carriages, brought up the rear. The line extended unbroken from the railroad crossing to the top of Cross street hill. Hundreds of people followed along the sidewalks. The walks in many places seemed covered with flowers.

The old cemetery was first visited. The band entered, playing a slow march, and was followed by the Light Guard. They marched to the south east corner, known as "Potter's Field," where twenty-six unknown Union boys lie buried. The Light Guard drew up in line while the band were playing. Rev. Mr. Richmond offered prayer, after which the young ladies passed along, two abreast, and dropped their tributes on the almost level earth. Capt. Spencer made some very eloquent and appropriate remarks. [Given elsewhere.—ED.] Mr. D. B. Greene also addressed the gathering. A male quartette, "How sleep the brave," was nicely rendered, after which the march was taken up to the new cemetery.

All proceeded at once to the grave of Capt. Charles Shier where Miss Sadie Martin read a poem, "Scatter Your Garlands To-day." The ladies then decorated the grave of Capt. Shier, and while Rev. Daniel Shier addressed the people they went to the graves of all the soldiers that could be found. It was quite dark by this time, and it was a sublime sight to see the little band, each one attired in white, winding through the dark paths, searching for the soldier dead. The following are the names of those whose graves were decorated:

Com. James McKinstry, Capt. Rosencrans, Capt. Charles Shier, Alton Welch, George Davis, Lorenzo Haight, Monroe Smith, Lester Thompson, Robert Phillips, Thomas Chickers, F. E. Hall, —— McChelcheran, —— Buck, —— Talbot, —— Weatherwax, and twenty-eight "unknown."

Mr. J. D. Stay, of Fulton, N. Y., a member of the senior class, classical course, announced the programme with appropriath remarks.

The Normal school has showed the path of patriotism and it is to be hoped that on future decoration days the citizens will as a body, decorate the graves of their martyred dead. The greatest praise is due to Miss Hoppin and Prof. Vroman, through whose energy the affair was a success.

Many costly wreaths were taken to the cemetery. Miss Laible and Miss Hoppin had some very fine ones. Mrs. Shier placed a beautiful one on the grave of Capt. Shier. The money for the band was mostly raised by business men. Captain Allen was called out of town before he knew of the ceremonies and was sorry not to be present.

John Jackson, marshal of the day, belonged to the 12th Ohio cavalry. In the brigade with him were the 10th and 11th Michigan Cavalry. Mr. Jackson would be glad to hear from his old comrades.

We forgot to mention that while the graves at the new cemetery were being decorated, Capt. Campbell, who commanded the Normal boys, made a very affecting speech. He was glad that the Normal school had been first to pay tribute to the dead. One hundred Normal boys went from Ypsilanti to the war.

Dr. Wilson will preach to-morrow morning from Gen. 5, 24. Regular evening service.

C. R. Whitman's essay on crime, read at the Ladies' Parlor entertainment, held last We dnesday evening, at the Residence of Robert Lambie, was replete with facts. sound ogic and wise suggestions, advanced ideas, which held the listeners in profound attention, As we were requested to publish the essay, we shall take occasion to comment upon it.

The men at the D. H. & S. W. shops have not been idle the last three months. Besides keeping up with the regular work they have transformed a condemned engine, giving a thorough overhauling, and putting it in good working order. The engine was formerly known as the "Cateract" "Quail," and when last run—some years since—as "No 5". It made a trial trip Wednesday and Thursday morning it was put on the regular passenger.

Monday afternoon about five, as Clark Cornwell and L. L. Forsyth, were just starting home from Geddesburg, and while driving through Mr. Barne's woods, they were startled by a tremendous clap of thunder, occompanied by a bright flash. The thunder which seemed to precede the lightning, sounded like an explosion of artilery. A small branch or stick of timber was thrown just in front of the horses head—a four year old colt, driven but a few times. The horse seemed to sink to the ground for a minute but, gathered itself up and proceeded on its way. Mr. Cornwell had been troubled with deafness in his left ear for a few weeks, but has not been troubled since. Passing the spot the next morning he could see no trace of the lightning.

Clark Woolsey and Chas. Crumb, alias Monroe, are in trouble again. Monday afternoon they broke into Mrs. Eckrish's cellar and stole a forty two gallon cask of cider. They took it down near the Beach Carriage Man. Co.'s shop near the iron bridge and took their fill. Although it was a legal holiday they had been drinking prety heavily before and this made them crazy. They chased a woman at the depot with a knife and attacked a pedler from Ann Arbor named Still, in the rear of the stores on Congress street Still saved himself by running into Glovers store. In the meantime a warrant had been made out for them, for stealing the cider. Constable Palmer, and his son arrested them. They were sentenced by Justice Griffin, to the fullest extent of the law. Woolsey $30 and costs, or 90 days at Ionia. Crumb $50, and costs or 90 days. They took the 90 days. They tried hard to escape from the time they were taken.

PERSONALS.

Prof. Stuff, of Bellville, made us a pleasant call last Saturday.

M. S. Hall returned Wednesday from a a trip to Bay City and the Saginaws.

D. P. Potter went to Detroit last Wednesday. The first time in four years, Detroit has moved right along since that time.

John Gilbert went to Lansing Wednesday, to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

We are indebted to G. D. Wandless, London, for the *Free Press* of that city, May 26th. It comes in the mourning garb, and well it may.

F. J. Swayne left last week for Europe will visit his native land, England, also France, Germany, etc. We wish him a pleasant visit and safe return.

Mrs. E. R. Knowlton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wheeler, is staying for a few days with her parents, accompanied by her two children, one a Miss of twelve summers.

Mrs. Dr. Wilson, wife of the pastor of St. Luke's, has been quite out of health. Her friends will be glad to learn that she is convalescing.

Last Sabbath at the close of a very able discourse. Rev. Dr. Wilson paid a fitting tribute to the church life and record of the late Mr. Van Cleve.

Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Pitkin were in the city Wednesday. Mr. Pitkin was a delegate to the District Convention of Good Templars for Wayne and Washtenaw counties.

Mr. M. R. Fuller, mail agent, of D. H. & S. W. R. R., has moved into the city, and occupied house on River street, first door north of Norris block. Mr. F. is from Hillsdale.

Pastor Bourns of the M. E. Church pulpit, much to the regret of his people, who cannot endure the loss of a single one of his sermons, is laid one side for the present by sickness. A speedy recovery is devoutly hoped for.

Dr. Watling will attend the International Medical and Dental Congress, to be held at London, Eng., about the first of Aug. He will sail from New York, July 16th, and will return about Sept. 1st. He will also visit Paris.

Blackwood's Magazine for May contains as follows:

The Sword. A French Speculation. Short Service and its Supporters. The Private Secretary, Part VII. Autobio graphies. No. III, Margaret Duchess of Newcastle. Mr. Gladstone's Eleventh Budget. True Magic, to W. W. S. The New Nostrum for Ireland. The Earl of Beaconsfield.

The essay on the sword is a lamentation that the sword has lost its importance as a weapon, and recounts its rise and decline, effect on warfare and on courage, and its variations in shape and make. "Short Service" refers to army reform, and compares the views of Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Federick Roberts. "Mr. Gladstone's Budget" and the "New Rostrum" are political articles. Of the Duchess of New Castle it is said, "She led a changeful existence, never without a certain grandeur and luxury, but often without a penny in her purse." "True Magic" is a poem; and for light reading, besides "The Private Secretary" there is a pretty French story, showing how a bride saved her husband from ruin. The concluding article is a tribute to Lord Beaconfield.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scot Publishing Co. (41 Barcley Street, N. Y.) are as follpws: *The London Quarterly-Edingburg, Westminister*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwoods Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

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DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption is certainly the greatest medical remedy ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now loudly proclaim their praise of this wonderful discovery to which they owe their lives. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay fever, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat, Chest and lungs, will yield at once to its wonderful curative powers as if by magic, We do not ask you to buy a large bottle until you know what you are getting. We therefore earnestly request you to call on your druggist, Frank Smith, and get a trial bottle for ten cents which will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti.

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